

which the first improvement was made in 1790 by his sons Gideon and William.

The log house in which they first lived was soon replaced by a substantial frame dwelling, supposed by many to have been the famous "Long House" in which the redoubtable pioneer entertained the distinguished guests Louis Phillipe and Duke de Liancount. Lafayette and Tallyrand were also entertained here, the former being so charmed with the scenery that he called it the Switzerland of America.

This house was situated on the Indian trail leading from Canandaigua to the Genesee River. The road now is a fine concrete highway.

The Pitts family were soon joined by other sturdy pioneers, men of equal integrity and ability, some of whose descendants unto the fourth and fifth generations have homes in the vicinity of the Honeoye Valley.

The thriving little village and surrounding community grew and prospered. Three other settlements were formed in the township; Richmond Center, where the first Congregational Church was organized in 1802, Allen Hill three miles north of the lake where the First Episcopal Church was organized in 1813, and Richmond Mills in the western part of the town. Honeoye gradually became the business center and here were in existence several flourishing cabinet works, flour and saw mills.

CHAPTER XXXI

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY—VILLAGES—TOWNS—COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY—
SETTLEMENT—POST OFFICES—WATKINS GLEN—BURDETT—MONTOUR FALLS
—ODESSA.

Schuyler is the youngest county of the eleven in Central New York, having been formed April 17, 1854, as the sixtieth county in the state. It was made up from parts of Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins. Schuyler also ties with Seneca as the smallest county in the district, with an area of 336 square miles. Of its 215,040 acres of land area, seventy-two and five-tenths per cent or 155,974 acres are in farms. The value of land and buildings on the 1,361 farms is \$7,241,413. The population is 12,903, smallest of any county in the district, and the major portion, almost eighty per cent, is rural.

Schuyler has fourteen industrial plants employing 612 people, whose yearly payroll is \$863,007. The plants pay \$1,960,102 for materials, fuel and purchased power and the value of their annual products is \$5,233,431.

There are 760 miles of road in the county, of which 103 are in the state system. Motor cars owned in the county total 4,063.

Schuyler has no city, but four incorporated villages: Watkins Glen, the county seat, Burdett, Montour Falls and Odessa. The county's eight towns are: Catharine, 1,177; Cayuta, 258; Dix, 3,583; Hector, 2,989; Montour, 1,868; Orange, 812; Reading, 1,257; Tyrone, 1,050.

Catharine was formed from Newtown, now Elmira, Chemung County, March 15, 1798. Catlin and Veteran (Chemung County) were taken off in 1823. A part of Newfield (Tompkins

County) was annexed June 4, 1853, and a part was added to Cayuta April 17, 1854.

Cayuta was formed from Spencer (Tioga County) March 20, 1824, and parts of Catharine and Erin (Chemung County) were annexed in 1854. The town was transferred from Tioga to Tompkins County March 22, 1822.

Dix, named for Ex-Senator John A. Dix, was formed from Catlin (Chemung County) April 17, 1835.

Hector was organized from Ovid (Seneca County) March 30, 1802.

Montour was created from Catharine March 23, 1860.

Orange was formed from Wayne (Steuben County) February 12, 1813, as Jersey. Its name was changed February 20, 1836. A part of Hornby (Steuben County) was annexed April 11, 1842, and a part of Bradford (Steuben County) April 17, 1854.

Reading was formed from Frederickstown (now Wayne, Steuben County) February 17, 1806.

Tyrone was formed from Wayne (Steuben County) April 16, 1822.

In no county in the state, in all probability was there ever greater controversy than in Schuyler over location of the county seat. For twenty years the battle raged between Havanna (now Montour Falls) and Watkins Glen, the issue being carried to the courts and the populace of entire towns becoming bitter over the matter.

In 1854 commissioners were appointed to locate the county buildings and fixed upon Havanna as the county seat. The Board of Supervisors resisted the action of the commissioners and located the county seat at Watkins Glen. A court house was erected at each village. Subsequently the courts decided against the action of the commissioners. Then, on April 13, 1857, an act was passed by the Legislature confirming the location of the county seat at Havanna.

At their annual meeting in the fall of 1857 and 1858, however, the supervisors passed resolutions changing the location to Watkins Glen. Then followed a period of many law suits, refusals to pay county claims, attempts to sell supposed county court house

properties and numerous other legal tangles. It was not until September, 1874, that in special term at Binghamton the courts finally upheld the supervisors and Watkins Glen was officially designated as the county seat.

Schuyler, named for Gen. Philip Schuyler, saw its first settlements made on Catherine's Creek, near the present site of Montour Falls, in 1788, and on the shores of Seneca Lake in 1790. The town of Hector belonged to the Military Tract; the towns of Catharine, Dix and Reading to the Watkins and Flint Purchase and Tyrone and Orange to the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

The Schuyler County Agricultural Society was formed March 14, 1855, and the Catherine Valley Agricultural Society was incorporated April 13, 1855, as the Union Agricultural Society of the counties of Schuyler, Chemung, Tompkins, Steuben and Yates, its headquarters being at Havanna.

Post offices in Schuyler County, as given in the July, 1930, official postal guide, are as follows: Alpine, Beaver Dams, Bennetsburg, Burdett, Cayuta, Hector, Mecklenburg, Montour Falls, Moreland Station, Odessa, Reading Center, Tyrone, Valois, Watkins Glen, and Wayne.

WATKINS GLEN.

Watkins Glen, a village of 2,956 inhabitants and bearing the name of the glen whose fame has been carried by travelers around the world, was once known as Salubria, in token of nature in her fairest mood. Because of the great pageant of waters rising off her main street, the community is said today to be better known than any village of equal size in America. Cloistered between the hills at the head of Seneca Lake, Watkins Glen drew its first pioneers only nine years after the soldiers of Sullivan's expedition had passed through the forests of the region and found the region the most beguiling they had met in their long trek into the Indian wilderness.

The first settlers in what is now Watkins Glen were Messrs. Culver and Smith, who came in 1788. A year later John Dow, a youth of twenty, braved the forest wilds alone on horseback and by 1791 he had on the site of Watkins "raised a good crop

of corn," as the reward of grinding toil in chopping out a clearing. Dow built a log house and boarded the men employed by John W. Watkins, while engaged in building the first Watkins mansion on west hill.

It was this John Watkins who, with Royal Flint and others, negotiated, July 25, 1794, the Watkins and Flint purchase of over 325,000 acres near the head of Seneca Lake. But the purchase did not cover 4,000 acres on which Watkins Glen and part of Havanna (now Montour Falls) stand, that little tract having previously been purchased from the state by Ezra L'Hommedieu, a wealthy French Huguenot. A brother, Charles Watkins, built a blacksmith shop and grist mill on the north bank of the great glen, near what is called Omega Falls.

In 1828 there came to Watkins Glen Dr. Samuel Watkins, another brother, who named the community Salubria and later changed it to Jefferson, under which it was incorporated April 11, 1842. An act to change the name to Watkins, in honor of the Watkins pioneers, was passed April 8, 1852, and within the past decade this name was again changed, by vote of villagers, so that the community might capitalize upon the name borne by the great gorge and state park within its borders.

It was Dr. Samuel Watkins who laid out the streets, started new buildings on a considerable scale, presented the community with a public park and had the settlement incorporated. It was he who built the present Jefferson Hotel in 1834 and from its doors rattled the ancient stage which took him and his bride, Miss Cintha Ann Case, on their honeymoon. The Doctor died in 1851 at the age of eighty and the following year the community took his name, instead of Jefferson.

Doctor Watkins' widow became the wife of George G. Freer, who obtained a new village charter in 1861, formed the first bank, aided much in making Watkins the county seat of Schuyler County in 1868, donated land for the village school house and the county buildings and otherwise labored for the advancement of the community which was destined to become one of America's greatest resorts.

The first log tavern was in use in 1800. The first frame tavern was a story and a half high, with two rooms below and two above and built about 1810. There had long been trading posts and humble cabin stores, but the first real dry goods store was opened about 1815.

Wells & Company, who originated the American express business in this region, opened the first express office in the village about 1848. This was before the railroad came and was the terminus of the express line, the consignments coming by boat up Seneca Lake.

The Presbyterian Church, formed September 8, 1818, was the first church organization, meeting in various homes until the first church structure, built at a cost of \$1,000 and seating 400 persons, was erected in 1833. The place was first visited in 1810 by a Methodist minister who conducted services in the home of John Dow. The Methodist Church, however, was not organized until 1840. Other churches and organization dates are: St. Mary's of the Lake (Roman Catholic), 1833; Baptist, 1846; St. James Episcopal, 1863.

The Watkins Glen Library was organized January 1, 1870, under the name of the Ladies' Library.

The Masons organized a lodge December 19, 1853; the Royal Arch Masons a chapter June 20, 1864; the Odd Fellows a lodge on August 20, 1868.

The Watkins-Montour Rotary Club, organized in 1921, comprises all of Schuyler County. The Watkins-Montour Zonta Club organized in 1927, comprises all of Schuyler County, too.

Watkins Glen has given careful attention to the training of its youth from the time of cabin schools in a forest clearing. One of the early schools of more pretentious nature was that opened in 1859 by Prof. A. C. Huff as a select school.

In 1860 a charter was procured for an academy, which opened with a dozen pupils and Professor Huff as an instructor. The court house was purchased for school purposes and classes held here until 1863, when by special act of the Legislature the academy was merged with the Watkins Academic and Union School. That was the beginning of the splendid system of today.

In early days, Watkins Glen was supplied with manufactured gas, the gas-light company building its first plant in 1869. But since that time has come the boon of natural gas. Today Watkins Glen is virtually in the center of the natural gas belt in southwestern New York and because of this advantage of location, can offer the manufacturer who proposes to locate here an abundant gas supply of the best quality at a minimum cost for quantity, of fifty cents per 1,000 cubic feet. So cheap is this gas that the municipal water plant is operated by motors driven by natural gas.

In the same way the village through its municipal offices maintains an electric plant, its generators driven by similar motors propelled by natural gas. Two motors are in operation, each of sixty horse-power, generating from 1,500 to 1,600 kilowatts. The capacity of the plant is now far above the daily requirements, assuring a plentiful supply of cheap power, more than 500 kilowatts being available now, with only one motor constantly in operation.

Watkins Glen is the center of one of the richest salt industries in the United States, the products amounting annually to more than \$1,000,000. Two large salt companies are located here, the International Salt Company of New York, with a plant two miles north of the village at the lakeshore and the Watkins Salt Company, which has a plant in the village at the head of the lake.

One of the richest salt deposits in the world underlies the village; the development of this natural resource is described in the chapter relating to natural gas and salt in the region. The village is also served by four railroads, the Pennsylvania, New York Central, the Lehigh Valley and the Erie. It is also on the Barge Canal system through Seneca Lake with a spur leading to Montour Falls, three miles away.

Watkins Glen is the trading center of a rich grape, fruit, poultry raising and agricultural region which turns tens of thousands of dollars into the retail business life of the village each year.

The hay crop of Schuyler County according to the latest government reports aggregated \$1,136,106 annually. The wealth

of its fruit products each year is estimated at \$409,957. The values of other crops are given as: potatoes, \$306,008; wheat, \$248,352; corn, \$179,610; beans, \$175,545; oats, \$146,872; buckwheat, \$106,965; barley, \$55,927; rye, \$41,763.

Watkins Glen is the center of one of the richest grape and peach sections in the East. Dairy products also reach a high aggregate each year. The investment in dairy cattle is \$800,160 and the government reports show that the return in milk products is \$639,240 a year. The investment in poultry is \$132,365 and the return annually aggregates \$374,522. The section is also rich in sheep, the investment being \$179,828 and the return annually \$155,004. Large numbers of swine are raised each year and honey and wax products also reach a high value.

BURDETT.

Like ancient Rome, Burdett, a village of 310 population in the town of Hector, Schuyler County, has seven hills and seven gateways. It lies only a mile distant from the Seneca Boulevard, the state highway traversing the Seneca fruit belt. Within the corporate limits of the village is more than a mile of macadam, including a part of the Watkins Glen-Ithaca highway.

The first settler in the town was William Wickham, who arrived with his family May 3, 1791, coming down Seneca Lake in a canoe. On the old trail followed by Sullivan, he opened a clearing and built a log cabin, keeping the first tavern in the town. While crossing the head of the lake he was drowned November 2, 1800. William Wickham, Jr., was said to have been the first white man to raise peaches on the lake road. Descendants of the pioneer Wickhams still reside in the town, Don Wickham of Hector being a director of the Finger Lakes Association today.

Burdett itself began to be settled shortly after the Sullivan expedition, the first pioneers being William Martin, Joseph Carson and Mowbry Owen. Joseph Gillespie held title to land for services in the Revolution and moved to what is Burdett in 1799. It was originally called Hamburg. A tavern was kept there by John White as early as 1815.

The place was named for the English family of which Sir Francis Burdett was a member. It lies on what was then a part of the ancient post road from Ithaca to Bath, with excellent water power and several manufactories. It was made a post office as early as March 6, 1819, and was incorporated as a village in 1898. Today the village claims one of the finest Grange halls in the state.

Situated on a plateau 600 feet above Seneca Lake, Burdett has an elevation of more than 1,000 feet above seaboard. It is near the southern end of the famous Seneca Fruit Belt, which draws added thousands of motorists in autumn to purchase grapes, peaches, pears, apples and plums. Many thousand tons of fruit are shipped away. Through the center of the village flows the stream which enters Seneca Lake at Hector Falls, a mile distant. Within walking distance are two other gorges, with Glen Eldridge on the north and Glen Excelsior on the south. All three ravines are marked by inspiring waterfalls and imposing rock walls.

Over the site of Burdett Sullivan's soldiers once passed. Across it led an Indian trail to Seneca's famous Painted Rocks.

MONTOUR FALLS.

Long before the advent of white men, the ancient village of the Seneca Nation of Indians, Catherines Town, was situated a short distance south of the present village of Montour Falls, at the entrance of Montour Glen, and so named after the half-breed Indian, Queen Catherine Montour.

Nature presents many scenic masterpieces in Montour Glen, a rocky gorge or canyon, having a length of one and one-quarter miles, a descent of about 400 feet, through which flows a stream in alternating rapids, cascades, water falls, and pools.

Numerous streams in their descent have cut deep ravines and finally plunge to the floor of the valley in a wonderful galaxy of waterfalls. From these surroundings, the village receives its name.

Chequaga Falls, located in the populous portion of the village, and the highest of the group, has a height in its lower falls of

156 feet, only eight feet less than Niagara. The seven glens or gorges, including the famous Montour Glen, radiating from the valley, contain in their upper reaches additional waterfalls, bringing the total to more than twenty; all grouped within a radius of scarcely more than one mile; probably the greatest number to be found within an equal area anywhere in the United States.

Located three miles from the head of Seneca Lake, Montour Falls was settled in 1788 on the site of Catherine's Town, destroyed by Gen. John Sullivan in 1779.

To this place the Indians with their British allies retreated after their defeat at the battle of Newtown, and here during the evening of September 1, 1779, was held a momentous council of war. Terrorized by their introduction to artillery fire three days before, although joined by reinforcements of warriors eager for battle, they decided to abandon their villages, orchards, and fields of corn and vegetables without further resistance. Hence, at Catherine's Town, on September 1, 1779, was enacted an event of major importance in winning our War for Independence.

Silas Walcott and a Mr. Wilson began the settlement of Montour Falls about 1788. George Mills was the first merchant, opening a store in 1805. He also ran a tavern and was also one of the first navigators of Seneca Lake. Mills' Landing, one name by which the settlement was known, having been the head of navigation, Mills from this point in his bateaux transported products of the soil and received in turn goods brought by water from Albany and New York.

Governor Hornsby writing of Montour Falls, in 1792, said the place then contained thirty inhabitants. Thomas Nichols, Jr., who came in 1798, was an early school teacher and was the first music teacher in the settlement.

It was David Ayres who bought the George Mills farm and laid it out into village lots. He came in 1827. On May 13, 1836, the village was incorporated, then going under the name of Havanna.

One of the milestones in the history of Montour Falls was the year 1829, when Charles Cook arrived as a new resident to

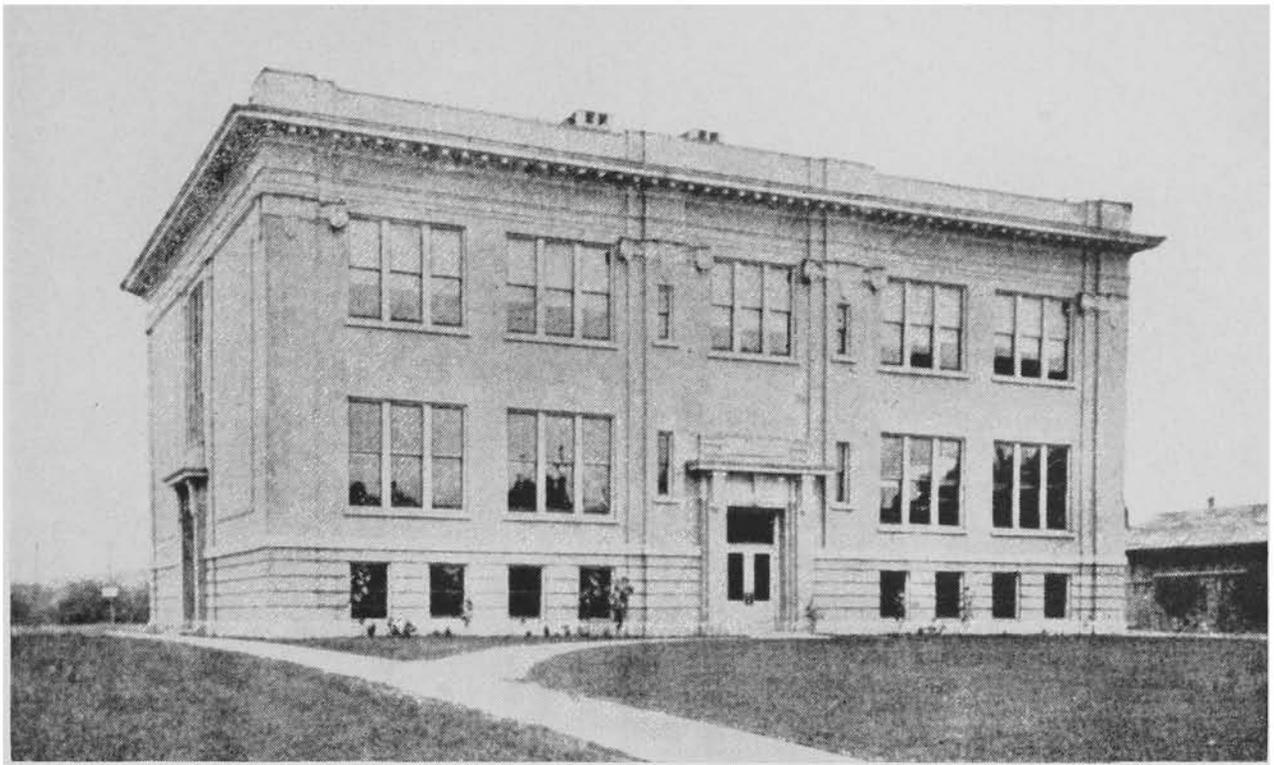
lend his energy, enterprise and philanthropy to develop the embryo community. He bought farms and improved them, acquired village lots and built upon them, opened mills, hotels, built St. Paul's Episcopal Church, made a new county from parts of other counties and located its buildings at Montour Falls, retaining them there as long as he lived. He opened a bank and erected a fine building for the People's College and gave it and a hundred-acre farm to a corporation for educational purposes.

This People's College is now Cook Academy, a boarding school for boys. Charles Cook built the school in 1856 and endowed it with \$40,000 in cash. Horace Greeley delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone. After many years of change and vicissitude the Academy property came into the hands of his brother, Elbert Cook. In August, 1873, he turned the property together with this endowment over to the Baptist State Convention of New York. It was to be handled by a board of trustees whose successors were to be elected by the members of the board, with the understanding that two-thirds of them were always to be Baptists.

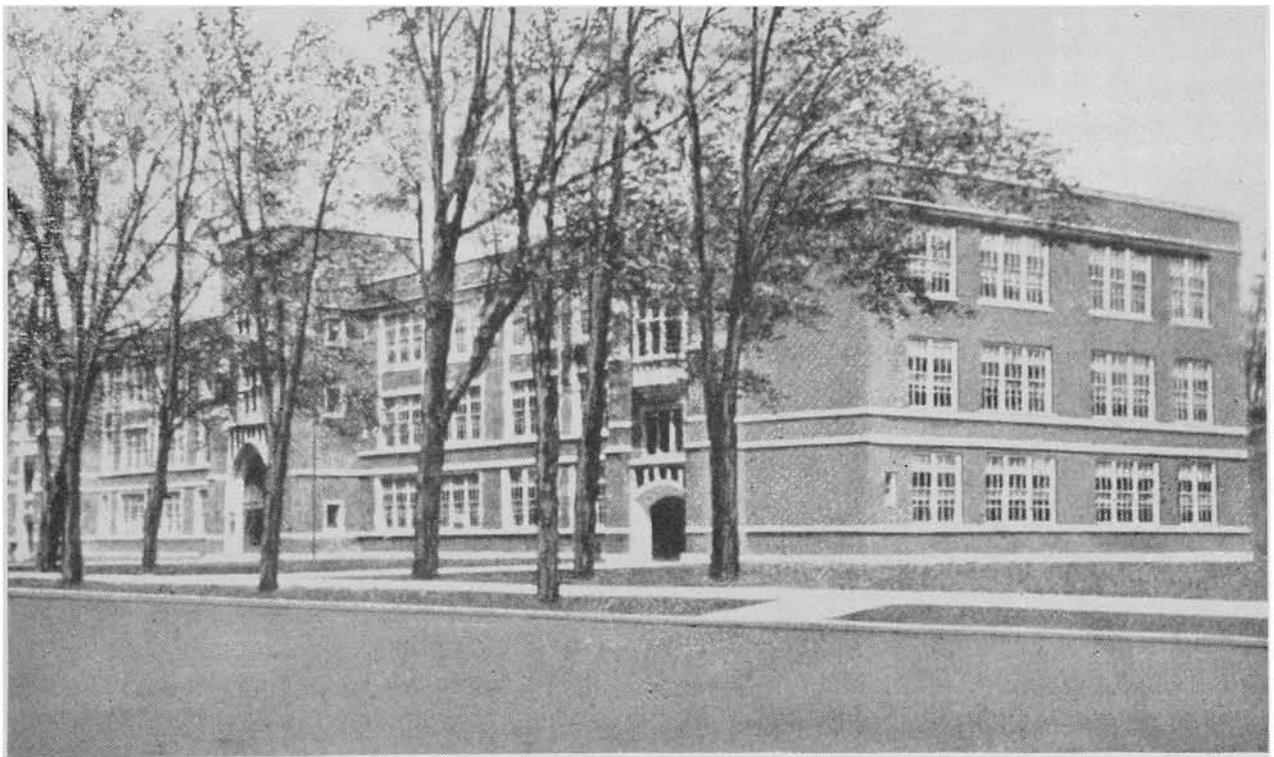
The first class was graduated in 1874 under the principalship of Doctor Fairman. From that time until the present the school has had a splendid history. It was coeducational in nature until about 1915. At this time by action of the trustees the boarding department was made strictly for boys. The school serves as a high school for the village of Montour Falls. This relationship for many years has been mutually pleasant and agreeable. The work of the Academy is college preparatory. Graduates of the school are found in over thirty colleges. None but college graduates with teaching experience are employed on the Faculty.

The first post office serving what is now Montour Falls was established October 13, 1802, with George Mills, Jr., as first postmaster.

Even as nature has produced wonders in Montour so has man, but in a practical manner. Montour Falls is the home of a line of machines that have effected striking economies and increased production for the industry of America and the World—the



NORTH WARD SCHOOL, NEWARK, N. Y.



PALMYRA HIGH SCHOOL, PALMYRA, N. Y.

Shepard "Balanced Drive" Electric Traveling Cranes and Hoists.

Some thirty years ago, the inventive genius of James A. Shepard produced the mechanism upon which the Shepard Electric Crane and Hoist Company was founded. Of electric hoists alone, Shepard has developed more than 5,000 standard types and capacities.

A few years ago the Shepard Electric Crane and Hoist Corporation purchased the Sprague Hoist from the General Electric Company. The scope of the Shepard Electric Crane and Hoist Corporation in the fall of 1928 was limited to the handling of loads of maximum of thirty tons.

Realizing the benefits which industry would derive from one source of supply for Traveling Cranes and Electric Hoists of every type and capacity, the Shepard Electric Crane and Hoist Company decided to provide this service.

In Philadelphia, Niles Cranes had been built for more than thirty years. They had been serving a need that could not be satisfied by Shepard Cranes, for, whereas the Niles design is unlimited in its application for heavy capacity cranes, it has been Shepard's policy to build cranes to a maximum capacity of thirty tons.

By combining these two old and successful organizations their usefulness to industry would be greatly increased, and so this combination has been effected. There is no longer a Shepard Electric Crane and Hoist Company, nor does the Niles Crane Corporation name remain. In their place the Shepard Niles Crane and Hoist Corporation will continue to carry on the design and construction that has featured each design. The Shepard Division, the Niles Division and the Sprague Division, each have a separate engineering staff which will be responsible for the continued excellence of its respective division's products.

ODESSA.

Odessa, a pretty village of 379 population, is situated in the town of Catharine, Schuyler County, at an elevation of 1,053 feet. It is about six miles southwest of Watkins Glen on the

state highway leading to the Lackawana Trail and one-half mile from the head of Havanna Glen. Four miles east lies picturesque Cayuta Lake, joined to the above highway by a new concrete road. Near the end of this road on the lake slope is Lawrence Memorial Chapel and not far distant to the east lies Connecticut Hill, a state game sanctuary and one of the highest points in Central New York.

Odessa, which was incorporated in 1903, was laid out by Phineas Catlin, who settled there in 1824 and suggested the name of the hamlet. The village was surveyed about 1827 by John Foster but settlers had begun to arrive before that time. The first saw mill was erected in 1799 and the first grist mill two years later. It was John Foster who opened the first store in 1838. Odessa's first school opened its doors in 1825 and the first church was built by the Free Will Baptists in 1856.

Odessa is the center of a prosperous, general farming area where also may be found the special enterprise of poultry. In addition to five special plants averaging 2,500 birds the farms in the surrounding community have flocks averaging 220.

The village boasts of a volunteer fire department, motor equipped, and unexcelled by any village of its size. This little village has high ideals in education and is setting a standard for many places much larger in size. Odessa High School has a name of which it well may be proud. It offers college entrance, academic, and vocational courses in its endeavor to serve all demands which a versatile and enterprising community makes upon its educational center. Not only may young people fit themselves for higher education, but those who do not, are enabled to prepare themselves for the immediate problems of making a living and adapting themselves to community activities. Special courses are offered every winter for the older group, that are out of school.

CHAPTER XXXII

SENECA COUNTY.

AREA — SUBDIVISIONS — LOCATION — FIRST SETTLERS — ERECTION OF COUNTY —
TOWNS—POSTOFFICES—WATERLOO—SENECA FALLS—INTERLAKEN — LODI —
OVID—ROMULUS.

Seneca County, thirty-third county in the state, was created from Cayuga County March 24, 1804. It has an area of 336 square miles. Of its land area of 215,040 acres, there are 172,700 acres or eighty and three-tenths per cent in farms. Value of the land and buildings of the county's 1,666 farms is \$12,070,226. The population of the county is 24,964, more than half of which is rural.

The last available government statistics for the year 1929 show Seneca has forty industrial plants, employing 2,096 workers, at an annual wage of \$2,684,326. Her plants pay out for materials, fuel and purchased power \$4,403,803 yearly and the value of her products industrially is \$11,361,886.

The county has 715 miles of road, including 152 of the finest state construction. There are 6,937 motor cars owned within Seneca's limits.

The county has five incorporated villages: Interlaken, Lodi, Ovid, Seneca Falls and Waterloo, the county seat. The ten towns are: Covert, 1,578; Fayette, 2,395; Junius, 775; Lodi, 1,044; Ovid, 2,843; Romulus, 2,856; Seneca Falls, 7,163; Tyre, 743; Varick, 1,013; Waterloo, 4,554.

Seneca County has one assembly district; it is in the thirty-sixth congressional district, the seventh judicial district and the forty-second senatorial district.

Seneca County formed the extreme western portion of the Military Tract and many of its early settlers were Revolutionary

War veterans who had been in the locality with Sullivan in 1779. The first settler, Job Smith, was located at Seneca Falls in 1787 and the second, Andrew Dunlap, who located at Ovid in 1789, came in by way of the Chemung River. The third settler, Lawrence Van Cleef, who arrived at Seneca Falls in 1789, came in by way of Oneida Lake and the Seneca River. Van Cleef was one of the detachment of soldiers sent by Sullivan under Colonel Gansevort, on an expedition directly east from the end of Seneca Lake.

About 1790 settlement progressed rapidly, the old Geneva road going through the next year and giving impetus to immigration. A part of Tompkins County was taken off Seneca in 1817 and a part of Wayne in 1823. Today the county occupies most of the land between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, which in early days as arteries of travel facilitated settlement.

Upon the erection of the county in 1804, the county seat was located at Ovid, where a courthouse was built in 1806 and a park laid out in front of it. The structure was on the site of the present courthouse built in 1847. While a part of Onondaga County in 1790 courts were held at the barn of Andrew Dunlap. Formation of Tompkins County in 1817 placed Waterloo about in the center of Seneca and a courthouse was erected there and courts transferred to Waterloo. Land was donated by Squire Elisha Williams, who bought a 600 acre tract on which the northern section of Waterloo now stands. The first Waterloo court was held in 1818. Here a county clerk's office was also built, but on formation of Wayne County, Seneca was made a half-shire in 1822 and courts were alternately conducted at Waterloo and Ovid, as they are today.

Both places have been the scene of executions. In 1810-12 a man named Andrews was hung at Ovid for killing an assistant in a distillery and in 1828 George Chapman was hung at Waterloo for slaying a negro.

First county officers were: Cornelius Humphrey, judge; Silas Halsey, clerk; William Smith, sheriff; Jared Sanford, surrogate.

The Town of Covert, on the west shore of Cayuga Lake in the southeastern corner of the county was created from Ovid, April 7,

1817. Lodi was taken off in 1826. The first settler was Philip Tremaine, who located at Goodwin's Point before 1793. The Baptists organized in the town in 1805 as the first church in Seneca County.

Fayette was formed from Romulus as Washington March 14, 1800, and its name changed April 6, 1808. Junius was taken off in 1803. At the hamlet of Canoga is a nitrogen spring, with a basin fourteen feet in diameter. The hamlet was named after it, the cognomen in the Indian tongue meaning "Sweet Water." The first settlement was by James Bennett from Pennsylvania, who located on Cayuga Lake in 1789. Red Jacket, the Indian orator, was said to have been born near Canoga Spring.

Junius was formed from Washington (now Fayette) February 12, 1803. Wolcott (Wayne County) was taken off in 1807, Galen (Wayne County) in 1812 and Seneca Falls, Tyre and Waterloo in 1829. First settlement was made by Thomas Bedell and Jesse, Samuel and David Southwick about 1795.

Lodi, in the heart of the Seneca Lake fruit belt, was formed from Covert, January 27, 1826. George Faussett, from Pennsylvania, was the first settler, locating in the northwestern part of the town in 1789.

Ovid was formed March 5, 1794, Hector (Schuyler County) was taken off in 1802 and Covert in 1817. On Lot 29, within a half mile of the southern line of the town and exactly on the dividing ridge between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, once existed a mound, or fortification of an irregular, elliptical form, enclosing about three acres and surrounded by an earth embankment. This bank in 1801 was about three feet in height, with a base of five to eight feet in width. The wood was apparently of great age the timber on the inside being of the same size and apparent age of that in the surrounding forest. Upon the bank and in the ditch large oak trees, the growth of centuries, were standing. In the embankment were several openings a few feet in width, which were once apparently used for gates or entrances.

During excavations for a house cellar on the east side, six skeletons were found in 1857 at a depth of about two feet. Several had been unearthed previously. Pieces of a coarse kind of

pottery, enameled pipes, etc., were found in profusion. DeWitt Clinton visited the place in 1810 and his theory was that the spot was one of a number of similar works of defense found occupying the most commanding positions in Central New York and in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, erected by a race more civilized than the Indians, and that they preceded the latter in occupation of the area. But the history of these people is a mystery and the Indians were never able to give any account of this fortification, as it was older than their traditions.

Romulus was formed March 5, 1794; Fayette was taken off in 1800 and Varick in 1830. The first settlement was made by David Wisner in 1789.

The town of Seneca Falls was formed from Junius March 26, 1829, receiving its name from the falls in the river, the Indian name Sha-se-ounse signifying rolling water.

Tyre was formed from Junius March 26, 1829, and its first settlement was made by Ezekiel Crane who came in 1794 from New Jersey. Mancy Osman taught the first school in 1804, Stephen Crane kept the first inn in 1809, Nicholas Traver built the first sawmill in 1807 and Noah David the first grist mill in 1817.

Varick, extending across the center of the county from lake to lake, was formed December 6, 1830, from Romulus. James McKnight made the first settlement in 1789.

The town of Waterloo was formed from Junius March 26, 1829. Settlement was commenced in 1789 by John Greene from Rhode Island.

In Seneca County are the following post offices, according to the July, 1930, official postal guide: Border City, Caywood, Fayette, Hayt Corners, Interlaken, Kendaia, Lodi, MacDougal, Ovid, Romulus, Seneca Falls, Sheldrake Springs, Waterloo, Willard.

WATERLOO.

Growing about the water power in the Seneca River, which divides the village, Waterloo, county seat of Seneca County, occupies the site of the Indian town of Skoiyase, whose one time

glory among the Iroquois is commemorated by a native limestone monument taken from the south side of the river and erected in Lafayette Park. The monument was dedicated in 1879 at the centennial of the Sullivan campaign, by the Waterloo Library and Historical Society. The park, which itself bears the name of the French patriot, likewise has a monument to Lafayette. The story of Waterloo's entertainment of the French general is recounted in another chapter. The historical society boasts a building of its own, which houses a valuable collection of historical documents.

In 1795 Jabez Gorham erected a log cabin within the limits of what is now a thriving community of 4,032 inhabitants. He was the first pioneer on the north side of Seneca River, and opened the first tavern. Previous to 1813 Elisha Williams had constructed a race through the village along the route of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. On April 6, 1813, the Seneca Lock Navigation Company was incorporated, with Williams a member and owner of all the land adjoining the canal in the village. The company's aim was to make the falls and rapids navigable for boats. The canal was opened some forty feet wide, four feet deep and provided with locks. This development spurred community growth.

Few of the present generation know how Waterloo received the name which it has borne for a century and a quarter, or why it was named after the famous battle-ground in Belgium which banished Napoleon.

There were only nine dwellings on the north side of the Seneca River in 1815 and this primitive settlement was called New Hudson. These were mongrel one-story affairs, built of rude logs and boards. During the year 1815 there was built a flouring mill and grist mill, a brick kiln and saw mill. The settlement grew and flourished until the inhabitants became dissatisfied with the name of New Hudson for reasons unknown. In 1816 a public meeting took place and the proposition of a change was agitated.

Many names were suggested but none met with favor. Finally an old soldier with a generous gift of oratory, urged the adoption

of the name of Waterloo, to commemorate the famous battleground where Napoleon had met his defeat the year before. The old soldier's oratory carried the day and a new name was given to the hamlet.

During the years 1816, 1817 and 1818, under the new name the village entered upon a career of progress and growth.

Erie Canal was surveyed along near where Wright Avenue now extends but after contractors had examined the work it was found more advantageous to change the route farther north.

Construction of the "Big Canal" brought many persons to Waterloo in 1815. Mechanics were in greater demand in Waterloo than in either Rochester or Geneva, and water power rights were worth considerable. During this year Colonel Samuel Birdsall arrived and opened a law office on the south side of the river at Waterloo, and Dr. Charles Stuart arrived the same year.

Philander Bane in 1816 built a residence east of the woolen mills, which later was George Hutton's place. The family lived in the first story and the floor above was a shoe shop. This building, afterwards a grocery, became famous for a peculiar sign which was suspended from it.

Three men clothed in ancient garb were painted on it. One held a short clay pipe in his mouth, the second a small snuff box in his hand, and in the act of taking a pinch, and the third a jack-knife and a plug of tobacco. Under the first was lettered, "I smoke"; under the second, "I snuff"; and under the third, "I chew."

The present able Waterloo fire department dates its origin from February 2, 1826, when \$75 was raised to purchase ladders for a hook and ladder company and the following December the equipment was ordered. November 22, 1830, a committee was named to purchase an engine. Pending its arrival a fire company of twenty-five members was enrolled as Engine Co. No. 1. In 1832 a second company formed.

The first school teacher in Waterloo, Isaac Gorham, occupied a shanty near what is William Street. Afterward he taught in a former log blacksmith shop. Systematic education began with

the start of building of the Center School in 1816. This school was opened in 1818 with two teachers. Several other schools were erected in the succeeding years.

About 1840 subscriptions were circulated to secure funds for an academy and about \$6,000 was raised. A total of \$9,000 was spent for the building, grounds and furniture. The structure was a parallelogram, ninety feet long and forty-six feet wide.

The history of the Waterloo Union School begins with August 24, 1847, when the two school districts were united. The school trustees then purchased the Waterloo Academy property for \$4,000 and repairs and improvements were made.

Numerous private schools have been conducted in Waterloo. In 1832 Mrs. Nerval opened a school for young ladies. In 1825 Dr. and Mrs. Elder established a seminary for women. Miss Mary Force, Miss Philena Gustin, Miss Elizabeth Balch and Miss Grace Staples all taught private schools. About 1830 Festus Fowler opened an English and classical school and in 1837 Rev. Festus Thayer opened a school on the corner of Lawrence and Main streets.

The present magnificent Waterloo High School was erected in 1928 at a cost of \$385,000, an amount few communities of the size in the state have expended for such purpose.

The family names, given to the streets—Elisha, Williams, Virginia, Elizabeth, and the grand old family residence—now the Waterloo Memorial Hospital, a memorial to the soldiers and marines from the towns of Waterloo, Junius, Fayette and Varick, who served in the great World war—built for Elisha Williams in 1816 by his agent, Reuben Swift—the house still known to the old residents as “the Mansion,” alone remained mementos of him who once owned the land where the greater part of Waterloo is built, and for Samuel Bear, who first settled at the Skoiyase fishery, now a lesser part of Waterloo in extent but not in importance, there remains the grist mill as a memento of his activities.

From 1815 to 1824, the date of incorporation, the growth of the town was rapid. It was then a half-shire and with splendid

prospects for the future. The date 1824 is an appropriate closing of a first period which forms an historic epoch.

On the site of an humble Indian town, of eighteen crude houses, Skoiyase, "Place of Whortleberries," He-o-weh-kno-gek, "Once a Home, now a Memory," the destruction of which formed a link in the chain of events, that accomplished the expiration of a savage race, thus was founded the beautiful village of Waterloo.

SENECA FALLS.

Drawn by the water power available, early settlers of Seneca Falls proved their vision of future progress when they laid out the village whose name today pays tribute to the latent power of the Seneca River. Here where the water has a fall of fifty-one feet is a progressive village of 6,440 inhabitants on the New York Central Railroad, main state highways and the Cayuga-Seneca spur of the Barge Canal. The community in its principal park has perpetuated the name of its first permanent settler, Lawrence VanCleaf, and in the name of its high school, the Mynderse Academy, has honored the memory of another pioneer, Col. Wilhemus Mynderse, a founder of Seneca Falls.

Among the men who early had connection with the place were veterans of Sullivan's forces who several years previously had viewed the superior resources of the spot. No less an officer than Gen. Philip VanCortlandt, one of Sullivan's ranking officers, was numbered among the men of vision who sensed the possibilities Seneca Falls possessed when it was but a dot in the forest on the old Genesee trail.

Van Cortlandt, with Elkanah Watson, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Stephen N. Bayard stemmed the rapid current of the narrow Seneca River and on September 20, 1791, reached what is now Seneca Falls. They prepared to exploit the waterpower they found and formation of the Bayard Company was the result. They began the purchase of land about the river and placed Colonel Mynderse as their agent in Seneca Falls. By 1816 the company had acquired all the water power rights and 1,450 acres of land. But instead of being a boon for the place, it retarded

it. From 1795 until 1825 a monopoly on power was held by the Bayard group and Seneca Falls was bound fast. In 1816 the company refused \$10,000 for ten acres of land and power to run a woolen and cotton mill.

The monopoly failed financially. When the partners, after liquidation, divided their proceeds they found that each had advanced \$43,281 and the dividend was but \$8,000, each thus sustaining a loss of \$35,281 and a company loss of \$176,405. When the company dissolved the prosperity of Seneca Falls began.

The first land pioneer, a temporary resident, was Job Smith, who kept the carrying place at the falls, built a log house and began improvements. Lawrence VanCleaf, a name familiar today in the village, built a double log house in 1790 near Smith's and that fall brought his family into the frontier. The first white child born in Seneca Falls was a daughter of Lawrence and Sally VanCleaf.

In 1794 he learned that the "State's Hundred," a tract he had bought of fraudulent parties for \$500, was to be sold by the state at Albany. With \$1,800 in his pocket and an axe over his shoulder, he traveled the hard road to Albany, only to find the land bid from him by the Bayard interests for \$2,800. But with courage to carry on, VanCleaf returned and opened a tavern. In the meantime Job Smith had departed, so that VanCleaf is credited with having been Seneca Falls' first permanent settler. That year he put up the first frame house in the place. By 1795 four or five families had moved into the settlement. The first death occurred in 1793 in a family boarding with VanCleaf.

Neither store nor grist mill existed prior to 1795. The first sawmill was built in 1794 and operated to cut lumber for the first grist mill, begun in 1795 by Colonel Mynderse, agent for the Bayard Company, which in 1807 erected another mill at the lower rapids.

The portage at Seneca Falls grew to be a business of importance. The charge for carrying over the mile course from one landing to another was six shillings for a load and the same for a boat. When the boats grew larger and were hauled on trucks by teams the cost increased. An account of boats passed

at the portage from March 13, 1801, to June 24, 1806, shows that 331 boats were thus transported at a cost of \$1,492.68.

Taverns were always among the first institutions opened in the settlements among the lakes. By 1798 two taverns had opened at Seneca Falls. The first, a frame structure, stood until demolished in 1862 to make room for the old Globe Hotel. Then came Widow Matthews who opened another inn in 1801; Hugh McAlister who conducted a tavern in 1814-15. Other early innkeepers were Lambert VanAlstyne, 1817; Joseph and Noah Morris, 1820; Amasa Wright, 1827; Theodore Chopin, 1826; H. Goodwin, 1830; Daniel Watkins, 1831, and his son, David, 1838.

Pioneers early set about the problem of educating the children growing up in the forest wilderness. A log schoolhouse was started June 15, 1801, on the bank of the mill race, Alexander Wilson was the first teacher. Anson Jones in 1812 or '13 came on from Vermont and opened a school, but soon left and in 1840 became governor of Texas.

The Seneca Falls Academy originated in 1832, when a subscription was started to raise funds for the institution. A site for the academy was donated by Colonel Mynderse. Forty-eight persons took a total of 100 shares of \$25 each. The first building was constructed with the exception of cupola for \$1,666. First classes were conducted in 1833 and the academy incorporated in 1837. Colonel Mynderse on his death that year left a \$2,000 bequest to the institution. In 1867, after free schools had been introduced, the academy was rented to the school trustees on condition that a classical department be maintained. Prof. Oren Root, father of the great statesman, Elihu Root, former senator and former secretary of war, was principal of the academy at one time. The present Mynderse Academy or high school was built in 1924 at a cost of \$320,000, including \$35,000 for equipment.

The first turnpike bridge was begun October 2, 1802, and swung across the river where later the bridge crossed the foot of Fall Street. A second span, called the Ovid Street bridge, was erected in 1810 and a third, known as the Upper Bridge, in 1827.

In 1803 Mynderse opened a store, which served until 1812 in the lower part of one of the old red mills erected by his com-

pany. Abijah Mann located a store in 1814 and the next year another retail establishment was introduced by Henry Kellogg. Dean Munford opened the fourth store and in 1823 Abram and Samuel Payne began merchandising.

The first fulling mill, cloth dressing and wool carding works in the vicinity was opened in 1806 by Jacob and Lewis Sherrill. An oil mill was erected in 1817 on the present site of the Rumsey works, two years after Jenks Jenkins had started a tan yard on ground now covered by the Gould pump works.

One of the striking early events was the incorporation in 1813 of the Seneca Lock Navigation Company, which completed river improvements in 1816 and continued operations until the state took over control of the waterway. The early portage and subsequent locks stimulated boat building. In 1814 the Adeline was constructed, followed in 1816 by the Miller of Seneca Falls, both boats being in use on the Erie.

Seneca Falls was incorporated as a village April 22, 1831, and Ansel Bascom was chosen first president. An amended village charter was obtained in 1837. A volunteer fire department of forty men was organized in 1837. First steps toward macadamizing the streets were taken in 1844 and in 1860 still another charter was procured, dividing the village into four wards. Five years later there was another charter revision.

Organization of churches dates back to the earliest history of the community. The Presbyterian Church was organized in a barn of Col. Daniel Sayre, August 10, 1807; the Baptist Church dates from 1828 and Trinity Episcopal Church from 1831. Though the Methodist Church was not incorporated until 1829, meetings had been held by the denomination in log homes as early as 1812. The old Wesleyan Methodist Church was an offshoot of the parent Methodist Church and organized in 1843. The Congregational Church organized the following year.

It was in October, 1831, that the first Roman Catholic congregation, composed of eight members, was formed in the village. The pioneer priest was Rev. Francis O'Donohue of Syracuse, who occasionally visited the place. In 1835 a small frame church was erected and from that start is the present edifice.

But even before the organization of these churches, profession of religion was apparent. Wherever the smoke of the settler's cabin rose, there went the circuit rider, bound on his mission of good. Methodists were the first to reach the locality. Upon mules and horses they came, preaching both days and in the evenings. The early circuit embraced a journey of 400 miles. Private homes or log school houses were used as a gathering place for the preachers to address gatherings before churches came into existence.

Notables down through the years have lived in Seneca Falls. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, pioneer suffrage worker, was a resident from 1848 to 1861. A coworker was Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, a resident from 1839 to 1854 and editor of a paper, *The Lily*, an advocate of temperance and women's dress reform. It was she who introduced the well-known "bloomer." Henry Wells of express fame, was also a resident, and the famous Frances Willard, a foreign missionary who died at her post, was a Seneca Falls girl. Mary Dix, another Seneca Falls girl, married a missionary who was a member of the Whitman-Spaulding expedition, the first to cross the Rockies.

Seneca Falls today is the metropolis of Seneca County. The old Seneca River, now the Seneca Division of the Barge Canal, passes through the center of the town at a point where the fall of the river is fifty-one feet. By the construction of a large dam, located within the twin locks on the eastern boundaries of the village, a power house has been erected developing 11,600 horse power.

The village is noted for its industries. Pumps are the principal product. It is conservatively estimated that at least twenty-five per cent of the pumps used throughout the world are made in Seneca Falls. Other products are lathes and cost-cutting production machinery, fibre shipping cases, metal letters and figures, rulers and yard sticks, yarns and knit goods, rugs and house dresses. There are many places of interest in Seneca Falls. The twin locks, power house and dam are of striking character. Van Cleef Park and Lake are located at the foot of the main street. Here is a band stand erected by Mynderse Van Cleef of Ithaca,

in memory of his grand uncle, who was the first white settler in Seneca Falls. Band concerts are given weekly.

INTERLAKEN.

Between Cayuga and Seneca Lake, on one of the richest agricultural sections of the state, the village of Interlaken is a thriving community of 660 population. The community is served by the Lehigh Valley Railroad and splendid state roads.

It dates its history from 1797 when two brothers, Peter and William Rappleye came from New Jersey and settled on Military Lot. No. 50, town of Ovid, patented to Alexander Forbush. No roads had been built and the country was thickly wooded. Wild game abounded. The nucleus for a village was soon formed, and as the inhabitants were mainly farmers the place was called Farmerville.

On the first road built through the village, called the "Turnpike" passing from Ithaca to Geneva, James McCall built in 1800 a frame house which was soon converted into a road tavern. Here was shown the first circus including an elephant. The house still remains in good repair under the ownership of F. R. Usher.

In finance and commerce the village has been favored with a sound banking institution. Founded in 1860 by James C. Knight it was continued by his son-in-law, Oscar G. Wheeler in 1865. D. C. Wheeler joined with his brother in 1873 and formed the Banking House of O. G. & D. C. Wheeler. Under this name for fifty-seven years the firm continued in business with its credit unimpaired. In 1909, James K. Wheeler assumed the presidency, and when in 1927 it was made a National Bank, Mr. Wheeler was elected president, Myron W. Bassett, cashier, and J. Floyd Wyckoff, assistant cashier.

Two outstanding events mark the history of the village: first, the founding of the Saturday Morning Review; second, the act of its incorporation as a village—the one being contributory to the other.

In 1887 Thomas P. Hause came from Ovid, New York, where he had been an apprentice in the Ovid Independent. He established a printing office and a weekly paper called, The Saturday

Morning Review. The first paper came out July 23, 1887. Afterward the name was changed to the Farmer Village Review, and finally to the Interlaken Review. The paper immediately became a distinct asset to the village and so continued for forty-one years when Mr. Hause was obliged to retire owing to severe illness. He died January 24, 1929. The paper is continued.

The name, Interlaken, which so aptly applies to the village was not adopted until the names, Farmerville, Farmer Village and Farmer had successively been tried for a period of 100 years. In 1904 when the Lehigh Valley railroad company was about to build a new depot, they announced that a new name would be given to the station befitting its location and proximity to the lake, and asked for appropriate names. Miss Georgia M. Wheeler proposed "Interlaken," after Interlaken, Switzerland, and the name was adopted. The village was incorporated March 2, 1904, but the post office name was not changed until July 1, 1904.

Interlaken is today abreast with the times, and in civic improvements compares favorably with other places of its size. With a live Chamber of Commerce alert to its interests, with all its streets paved and electrically lighted, and with the fine spirit of hospitality shown by its citizens, it makes an inviting dwelling place for the home-seeker or the transient who comes from afar.

LODI.

Inextricably linked with episodes connected with the Sullivan Expedition, the Village of Lodi, gateway to the Seneca fruit belt, is one of the most enterprising communities for its size in the state. Though it has but 322 inhabitants, it boasts a business men's association, which in 1930 started a movement for creation of a state park between the village and Seneca Lake. Since its incorporation in 1926, the village has bent its energies toward all projects for civic advancement.

Among the elements catering to the social and civic life of the place are two churches, a public library, a high school with a four year course, an Odd Fellows Lodge owning its own building, a large grange organization and a Masonic Lodge, which in the

last few years erected a temple with dance hall, banquet hall and moving picture theater. The village has electric light and power.

The first dwelling in the village was a log house occupying the site of the present village hotel. Gen. John DeMott built the first pretentious village home in 1810 and was the first merchant of the community. He became a major-general in the militia, represented Seneca County in the Legislature and was a member of Congress in 1845.

One of the wonders of the lake country, missed by many tourists because it is off the main highway, is Silver Thread Falls, 160 feet high, above which the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge towers forty feet in air. The falls may be reached by a mile and a half spin over improved highway to the railroad station, less than five minutes walk from the bridge.

The gorge below the falls widens to 300 feet and the perpendicular walls rise 210 feet. The gorge may be followed three-quarters of a mile to Seneca Lake where are located fine cottages, the Geneva Y. M. C. A. camp and an ancient Indian burial ground. Boats are available on the lake shore.

An ancient Indian trail crosses the ravine a half mile above the falls. Down this path Sullivan's army marched, camping the night of September 4, 1779, on the farm now owned by Brown and Boyer. Here may be seen one of the largest trees in the region, an elm measuring twenty-eight feet in circumference. It was standing when Sullivan passed that way.

OVID.

The village of Ovid, with 537 inhabitants, was incorporated April 17, 1816, but the act was repealed April 11, 1849, and the village reincorporated in July, 1852. The first settler was John Seeley, who came in 1792 and purchased 900 acres of land, on a part of which the village stands today. It was he who donated the site for the county buildings. Seeley opened the first tavern, on what is Main Street.

It was in the old Ovid courthouse that the Seneca County Agricultural Society was organized June 19, 1841, and in the

village the first fair of the society took place October 21-22 of that year.

West of the village, along the shore of Seneca Lake, an agricultural college once occupied the site of Willard State Hospital, whose history is sketched in the section devoted to state institutions. The state purchased a farm of 686 acres there and on September 8, 1857, work of building was begun. The foundation of the outside walls was constructed of stones, weighing from four to five tons each and nine to twelve feet wide and three and a half deep. The completed building was 320 feet long, fifty-two feet wide and four stories above the basement. The wings were 206 feet long and of the same width and height as the main building. The cost was \$175,000 and the cornerstone was laid March 2, 1858. Later the college was transferred to Ithaca and the building used as an insane asylum.

One of Ovid's first celebrations of the Fourth came in 1817. A procession, oratory and patriotic exercises were features, with dinner served to all in the courthouse. Salutes were fired by a fine brass six-pounder, a cannon acquired as a trophy at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown.

Perched proudly upon a hill, Ovid today has paved streets, electric lights, a fire department, a free library of 3,000 volumes and three churches. Four state roads radiate from the community.

Ovid's splendid high school is a descendant of the famous old Ovid Academy, where at one time as many as 300 youths studied. The academy had its inception in 1824 when William Irving, a teacher from Kidd's Ferry, arrived in the village to open a class in study of the classics in a room of the old courthouse. So successful was his work that an academy was incorporated two years later and a four story structure 102 feet long and forty feet wide was erected. In 1855 the name of the academy was changed to the Seneca Collegiate Institute and a second building was erected for a chapel and dormitory for boarding students. Finally the institution became financially embarrassed and citizens subscribed funds, paid off the debts and donated the school to the Methodists. They in turn named the school the East Ge-

neva Conference Seminary. Again varying finances marked the school's progress. Finally in 1872 the property, heavily encumbered, was sold on mortgage, bid in by the mortgage holders and turned over to the Board of Education on its payment. It then became known as the Union Free School District No. 1 building.

ROMULUS.

Few places have a closer association with the Sullivan campaign than Romulus, a community in the town of the same name in Seneca County, upon a plateau between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. At Romulus the legendary "Seneca Captive," whom records show to have been Luke Sweetland, a soldier of the Revolution, was held prisoner by the Indians until Sullivan's soldiers so demoralized the captors that Sweetland made his escape.

Such was the appeal of Romulus that twenty soldiers of the Revolution later became residents of the town. Here Degorry Prowitt, a courageous drummer lad of Sullivan, later made his home. To David Wisner is generally accorded the honor of being Romulus' first settler in 1789. However, E. W. Bogardus of Romulus believes that Abram Brown preceded Wisner. Anthony Swartout came with Wisner and located on the site of Willard State Hospital.

Romulus sent fifty men to the war of 1812. The first church in Seneca County was the Romulus Baptist Church in 1795 and one of its first pastors, Rev. John Caton, was a comrade of Washington and LaFayette. Many distinguished citizens have gone out of Romulus. Jephtha H. Wade, former president of the Western Union Telegraph Company and prominent bank and railroad director, was born in the town in 1811. Peter A. Dey, former Iowa state railroad commissioner, was born in Romulus in 1825, former judge and grand master of Masons of Ohio, was born the same year in the town. Another native son was Robert E. McMath, former president of the Board of Public Improvements in St. Louis, Missouri, Walter S. Gurnee, former mayor of Chicago, was a former Romulus boy.

The present splendid school in Romulus is a descendant of a little log school built in 1806 nearer the present village. A bank,

the Farmers Bank of Seneca County, was organized in 1839 in the town. Romulus post office for the town, established in 1802 on the Seneca Lake road, was removed to the village in 1825. Opening of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad gave new impetus to progress. Today Romulus has a National bank and three churches, with an enterprising community spirit that augurs well for the future.

CHAPTER XXXIII

STEUBEN COUNTY.

STATISTICAL—COUNTY ERECTED—PULTENEY ESTATE—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—
COUNTY BUILDINGS—INDIAN OCCUPATION—PART IN MEXICAN WAR—TOWNS
—CORNING—RIVERSIDE—SOUTH CORNING—HORNELL—ADDISON—ARKPORT—
AVOCA—BATH—CANISTEO—COHOCTON—HAMMONDSPORT—PAINTED POST—
PRATTSBURG—SAVONA—WAYLAND—WOODHULL.

Steuben County was erected from Ontario County March 18, 1796. It has an area of 1,398 square miles. Of its land area of 894,720 acres, seventy-nine per cent or 706,899 acres are in farms. It has 5,143 farms, valued at \$26,436,523 with their buildings. Steuben has a population of 82,857, of which more than half are rural.

The county has 127 industrial plants. The employes of which, according to the 1929 federal statistics, receive \$10,515,670 yearly in wages. The plants pay out \$16,284,221 a year for materials, fuel and purchased power and the value of their products is \$42,368,686. Steuben has 3,134 miles of road, of which 346 are state highway. The number of automobiles owned within the county is 23,369.

Steuben County, in addition to its two cities of Corning and Hornell, has fifteen incorporated villages: Addison, Arkport, Avoca, Bath, Canisteo, Cohocton, Hammondsport, North Hornell, Painted Post, Prattsburg, Riverside, Savona, South Corning, Wayland and Woodhull. Bath is the county seat.

There are thirty-two towns, with population given as follows in the 1930 census: Addison, 1,975; Avoca, 1,783; Bath, 8,146; Bradford, 507; Cameron, 704; Campbell, 1,263; Canisteo, 3,391; Caton, 915; Cohocton, 2,514; Corning, 2,997; Dansville, 995; Erwin, 3,414; Freemont, 697; Greenwood, 968; Hartsville, 470; Hornby, 683; Hornellsville, 2,505; Howard, 1,032; Jasper,

986; Lindley, 945; Prattsburg, 1,421; Pulteney, 983; Rathbone, 695; Thurston, 647; Troupsburg, 1,124; Tuscarora, 839; Urbana, 2,108; Wayland, 3,071; Wayne, 516; West Union, 715; Wheeler, 677; Woodhull, 1,151.

The Seventh Range of Townships was annexed to Allegany County March 11, 1808; the part in the fork of Lake Keuka to Ontario County February 25, 1814; a part of Dansville to Livingston County February 15, 1822; a part of Reading to Yates County in 1824, and a part of Schuyler County February 15, 1822. A part of Steuben County rises to an elevation of 2,500 feet. The Cohocton River flows southeast almost through the center of the county. In high water it was once navigable for barks fourteen miles above Bath. Conisteeo River flows southwest of the Cohocton and nearly parallel. Tioga River rises in Pennsylvania, flows north and unites with the Canisteeo at Erwin and with the Cohocton at Painted Post, from the latter place the combined stream taking the name of Chemung River.

Steuben County, named after Baron Steuben, was all included in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. It was sold by Phelps and Gorham to Ribert Morris who conveyed it to Sir William Pulteney and others in London. The territory was surveyed into townships and lots by William Bull, for the Pulteney Estate in 1792-93. Sales were made by townships at eighteen and twenty cents per acre.

First settlements were made in 1787-90 by immigrants from Wyoming, Pennsylvania, who located on the Chemung River, in the southeastern part of the county. These early settlers were originally from Connecticut. About 1790 settlements commenced in the western part, adjoining Yates County. In 1792-93 Capt. Charles Williamson, agent of the Pulteney Estate, commenced a settlement at Bath. He was a Scotchman and an officer in the British Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry during the Revolution but he did not serve in the war, as he had been taken prisoner by the French while crossing the Atlantic. Williamson was accompanied to Steuben County by a large number of Scotch and German immigrants and under his energetic leadership the settlement advanced rapidly.

The majority of the early settlers came by way of the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers from Pennsylvania. Subsequently large numbers came from Eastern New York, New England and New Jersey. The county was divided by the Court of General Sessions in 1796 into six towns: Bath, Canisteo, Dansville, Frederickstown, Middletown and Painted Post. These comprised the territory now embraced in all the thirty-two towns and parts of Allegany, Yates, Livingston and Schuyler Counties. In 1790 the population of the entire county was but 168; ten years later it was 1,788.

Upon organization of the county in 1796, the county buildings were located at Bath. A wooden court house, one and a half stories high, with two wings, was built the same year. It was removed in 1828 and another court house of brick erected, to be later again replaced with the present modern structure. About the time of the erection of the first court house, a jail was built of hewn logs, which was superceded by the construction of another jail in 1845.

Today Steuben is the only county in the state with three court houses. Though all other county buildings are at Bath, court houses are located at Bath, Corning and Hornell for terms of both Supreme and County Court. This is to obviate long trips for jurors. A jail was erected at Corning in 1853-54, but now all prisoners are confined at Bath.

Steuben County is closely linked with the bloody Wyoming Massacre in Pennsylvania. Indians and Tories who planned the attack on the white settlement, acting under authority of British officers at Fort Niagara, followed the Indian trail across the Genesee Valley to the Canisteo upper reaches. Then they descended the stream eastward to within a few miles of what is now Hornell, where they cut down large pine trees on the bank and constructed canoes. In these they floated down into the Chemung and thence to the scene of their bloody work. The Chemung Valley from Painted Post to Tioga was at this time dotted with Indian settlements. The massacre was one of the motivating events leading to the Sullivan expedition.

Steuben County was one of the few in Central New York sending men to the Mexican War. One of the ten companies of 100 men each given by this state to form the Seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers was formed in the county. William E. Shannon of Bath recruited Company A, which he captained, leading it from Bath August 1, 1846, to New York, where it became Company I. On September 26, the command sailed for San Francisco and on April 1, 1847, were taken aboard the U. S. Lexington which took the troops to Monterey for ten months. The company was also at San Diego and San Pedro before being mustered out September 25, 1848. Captain Shannon died of cholera in Sacramento City November 3, 1850.

The town organization in Steuben was complicated. Addison was formed as Middletown in March, 1796, and its name changed April 6, 1808. A part of Troupsburg was taken off in 1808, Cameron in 1822, a part of Woodhull in 1828 and a part of Rathbone in 1856.

Avoca was formed from Bath, Cohocton, Howard and Wheeler April 12, 1843. The name is believed to have been taken from Tom Moore's "Sweet Vale of Avoca."

Bath was formed March 18, 1796. Pulteney was taken off in 1808, a part of Howard and Cohocton in 1812, a part of Wheeler in 1820, Urbana in 1822, a part of Avoca in 1843, and a part of Cohocton in 1852. A part of Urbana was annexed April 26, 1839.

Bradford, named for General Bradford, was formed from Jersey (now Orange, Schuyler County) April 20, 1836. A part was annexed to Orange April 17, 1854.

Cameron, named from Dugald Cameron, an agent of the Pulteney Estate, was formed from Addison April 16, 1822. Thurston was taken off in 1844 and a part of Rathbone in 1856.

Campbell, named for the Campbells, early and prominent settlers, was formed from Hornby April 15, 1831.

Canisteo was erected in March, 1796; a part of Troupsburg was taken off in 1808, Hornellsville in 1820 and parts of Greenwood and Jasper in 1827. A part was annexed to Troupsburg in 1818.

Caton was formed from Painted Post (now Corning) as Wormly March 28, 1839, and its name was changed April 3, 1840.

Cohocton was formed from Bath and Dansville June 18, 1812. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843 and a part of Wayland in 1848; a part of Bath was annexed in 1852.

Corning, named for Hon. Erastus Corning of Albany, was formed as Painted Post March 18, 1796, its name being changed March 31, 1852. Erwin and Hornby were taken off in 1826 and Wormly (now Caton) in 1839. A part was annexed to Erwin in 1856.

Dansville, named from Daniel P. Faulkner, an early and spirited citizen known as "Captain Dan," was formed in March, 1796. Parts of Cohocton and Howard were taken off in 1812, a part of Wayland in 1848 and of Fremont in 1854. A part was annexed to Sparta in 1822 and a part of Cohocton was reannexed April 26, 1834.

Erwin, named after Col. Arthur Erwin, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, an officer in the Revolution by whom the township was purchased from Phelps and Gorham, was formed from Painted Post January 27, 1826. Lindley was taken off in 1837 and a part of Corning was annexed in 1856.

Fremont, named in honor of Col. John C. Fremont, was formed from Hornellsville, Dansville, Wayland and Howard November 17, 1854.

Greenwood was formed from Troupsburg and Canisteo January 24, 1827. West Union was taken off in 1845 and a part of Jasper was annexed in 1848.

Hartsville was formed from Hornellsville February 7, 1844. Hornby, named from John Hornby, an English landholder to a large extent in Steuben and other counties, was formed from Painted Post (now Corning) January 27, 1826. Campbell was taken off in 1831, and a part was annexed to Orange (Schuyler County) April 11, 1842.

Hornellsville (now Hornell), named from Hon. George Hornell, one of the early settlers, was formed from Canisteo April 1, 1820. Hartsville was taken off in 1844 and a part of Fremont in 1854.

Howard was formed from Bath and Dansville June 18, 1812. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843 and a part of Fremont in 1854.

Jasper, named from Sergeant Jasper, noted for his courage at the battle of Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, June 28, 1776, was formed from Troupsburg and Canisteo January 24, 1827, and a part was annexed to Greenwood in 1848.

Lindley, named in honor of Col. Eleazur Lindley, was formed from Erwin May 12, 1837. The colonel, who settled in 1790 and was original proprietor of the town, served in the Jersey Blues during the Revolution.

Prattsburg, named for Col. Joel Pratt, one of the first settlers, was formed from Pulteney April 12, 1813, and a part of Wheeler was taken off in 1820.

Pulteney, named for Sir William Pulteney, was formed from Bath February 12, 1808. Prattsburg was taken off in 1813 and a part of Urbana in 1848.

Rathbone, named from Gen. Ransom Rathbone, who settled in the town in 1842, was formed from Addison, Cameron and Woodhull March 28, 1856.

Thurston, named from William R. Thurston, a rich landholder, was formed from Cameron February 28, 1844.

Troupsburg, named from Robert Troup, general agent of the Pulteney Estate, was formed from Middletown (now Addison) and Canisteo February 12, 1808. Parts of Greenwood and Jasper were taken off in 1827 and a part of Woodhull in 1828. A part of Canisteo was annexed April 4, 1818.

Urbana was formed from Bath April 17, 1822. A part was annexed to Bath in 1839; a part of Wheeler was annexed May 3, 1839, and a part of Pulteney April 12, 1848.

Wayland, named for Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, of Rhode Island, was formed from Cohocton and Dansville April 12, 1848. A part of Fremont was taken off in 1854.

Wayne, named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was formed as Frederickstown March 18, 1796. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Reading (Schuyler County) was taken off in 1806,

Orange (Schuyler County) in 1813 and Barrington (Yates County) and Tyronne (Schuyler County) in 1822.

West Union was formed from Greenwood April 25, 1845.

Wheeler, named after Capt. Silas Wheeler, the first settler, was formed from Bath and Prattsburg, February 25, 1820. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843 and a part of Urbana in 1830. The settler for whom the town was named served during the Revolution and was at the attack on Quebec, standing near Montgomery when he fell. Wheeler was four times taken prisoner during the war. He died in 1828 at the age of seventy-eight.

Woodhull, named for Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, an officer in the Revolution, was formed from Troupsburg and Addison February 18, 1828. A part of Rathbone was taken off in 1856.

CORNING.

Once known as the El Dorado of the Southern Tier, Corning, on the south bank of the Chemung River, is today a progressive city where enterprise and vision in another generation have been crystalized in advancement equaled by but few communities of the area. With a population of 15,777, Corning is less than forty miles from the soft coal region, with natural gas for heat and light, and cheap electricity for light and power.

The community began its progress with completion of the Chemung Canal in 1833. When the bill for the canal was finding much opposition in Congress, Capt. Vincent Conklin of Horseheads drove his team to Blossburg, Pennsylvania, in the coal zone and laboriously conveyed a load to Albany, to prove that there were rich coal deposits in Northern Pennsylvania which could be tapped by construction of the canal. Largely as a result of this demonstration of the resources which the canal would bring to Albany, the bill for the waterway was passed April 15, 1829.

Erastus Corning of Albany foresaw the value of the project and in 1835 started organization of the Corning Company which purchased 340 acres of virgin territory on the site of Corning. A company survey showed that a railroad could be constructed from the town site, at the head of canal navigation, to the Bloss-

burg coal fields. And the cost would be less than that for a canal. A charter was obtained for a railroad to the state line at Lawrenceville. There Pennsylvania financiers secured a charter in that state to operate the road to the mines. In 1839 the Blossburg Railroad opened. Corning sprang into being.

A newspaper office was opened in 1840 and the Blossburg Advocate appeared. The same year the advance guard of the New York and Erie came. From Piedmont in Rockland County to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, workmen drove piles and spanned rivers with bridges. The Erie road was finished to Corning in 1849 and completed its full length in 1851. In 1852 there were 40,000 tons of Blossburg coal, brought by rail to Corning and transferred there and 50,000,000 feet of lumber were exported. In 1849 Corning stood third on the list of inland shipping ports in the state. Statistics of 1873 show that Corning exceeded in tonnage any other station on the Erie except Jersey City and Buffalo.

This shipping supremacy is maintained today by three trunk line roads entering the city—the New York Central, the Lackawanna and the Erie. Division offices of the New York Central are located there and the Erie and Lackawanna not far distant.

Corning by vote of 118 to five on October 25, 1848, decided to incorporate as a village and the first charter election occurred January 12, 1849. About 1840 the "Painted Post" post office had been removed from Centreville to Corning and in 1841 the name was changed to Corning post office. Corning was incorporated as a city in 1890.

In her schools today Corning takes just pride. But the inception of that pride in education came back in the fall of 1839 when a meeting was held at the home of S. B. Denton to launch a movement for organizing a school in the then district No. 14, town of Painted Post, village of Corning. By June, 1840, \$300 had been appropriated for building a school. The next September 1 the first school in the village was ready, a structure 24 by 30 feet. The first annual report showed an expenditure for the year of \$73 and 66 cents was left in the treasury.

With 260 pupils requiring an education and accommodations for only sixty, the proposition of building a new school was brought up in 1845. A year later by a vote of twenty to four, the sum of \$1,200 was voted for such school, which was put up on the village square. These schools continued to flourish and in 1850 the free school law was enacted. To supply any deficiency in school funds, \$1,200 was voted by the village and free schools introduced. The first expensive school was built in 1873 at a cost of \$70,000 under the name of Corning Free Academy.

The Corning Library was organized February 25, 1873, and opened in a new building on Erie Avenue February 4, 1874. Today Corning is proud of her great new World War Memorial Library, created in memory of those who gave all in that conflict.

Corning is as enterprising as when pioneers carved the community out of the forest. A few years ago the local automobile club boasted the distinction of having the largest membership in the United States for a city of the size of Corning.

The city has forty acres in parks, the main one being Denison Park of thirty-eight acres, a result of modern artistic landscaping. It contains a natatorium of very large size, with clear water pumped for a daily change and purified constantly with chlorification; after being heated by gas, it provides a constant source of joy to the bather and swimmer. Hundreds enjoy this privilege every day in season. Baseball, tennis, croquet, extensive playgrounds for the children with every variety of equipment and under intelligent supervision, all provide amusement and healthful occupation of the recreational kind for every member of every family. The facilities are used by people from very long distances and the pavillions are reserved sometimes two years in advance for gatherings of different kinds. The free use of these, together with gas for cooking, make the welcome of Corning felt to the stranger. A free tourist camp site is in the park, with use of the gas for cooking.

No city was ever better equipped with fraternal homes than Corning. Nearly all new, and built for the purpose, in size, appointment and general purpose they form a group of which any community may be proud.

The Masonic Scottish Rite Cathedral on Walnut Street, the Knights of Columbus Home on Cedar Street, the Elks Home on Walnut Street, the Odd Fellows Temple on Erie Avenue, the L. O. O. M. on Market Street, all provide ample accommodations for the members and to the visitor to the city.

In civic organizations, Corning has the Chamber of Commerce, Corning Rotary, Woman's Club, Woman's Business Club, Clionian Circle, American Legion and Women's University Club. Nearly all of these organizations function through the Chamber of Commerce, on the broader civic questions and issues.

People of Corning enjoying club life and service have at their disposal three finely appointed clubs in Corning Club, Corning Country Club and Imperial Club. Corning Club, one of the finest clubs in Corning, has always served its members with a high standard. It has made a most happy meeting place for the smaller civic functions and quiet dinners between business associates. Its membership embraces all that is best in the citizenry of Corning. The Country Club, with its location one mile from the city line, gives a twelve months' recreational service to its large membership through its finely appointed nine hole golf course, tennis courts, and winter sports. The club house is finely appointed.

The Imperial Club, for employees of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, the largest air compressor factory in the world, is in a beautiful old Colonial building, to which has been added a large dormitory capacity.

No sketch of Corning would be complete without mention of the development of glass making there on a scale unequaled in the world. Though the ancient Phoenicians are said to have first discovered how to make glass and the Egyptians made sham jewels of glass at least 5,000 or 6,000 B. C., the greatest advance in the art has been achieved at Corning. There the Corning Glass Works has the foremost laboratory and most comprehensive knowledge of glass making possessed by any industrial institution in the world.

The Corning Glass Works were established in 1868 by Amory Houghton, formerly proprietor of the Brooklyn Flint-Glass Works. Members of the Houghton family have expanded the

plant until it is probably the world's largest. One of the dynamic forces in this development is A. B. Houghton, recently American ambassador to London.

In 1878 Thomas A. Edison brought his dream of an incandescent electric lamp to the Corning Glass Works. It was but one of the long series of achievements of the company which specializes in scientific research in the manufacture and application of glass. Westinghouse bulbs are now made at Corning in the great plant which also turns out glass tubing for thermometers and steam boilers, radio tubes and insulators, clinical and laboratory glass, lantern globes, the famous Pyrex ovenware, art glass, cut, engraved and etched, auto lenses and windshields.

The Hunt Glass Works, Inc., makers of fine cut and engraved glass, is another of Corning's glass producers.

The Corning Hospital, with its registered nursing school, was incorporated April 11, 1900; it has a capacity of seventy-five beds, eighteen in wards and seventy-five in rooms, with twenty-five bassinets. The Corning Board of Health in 1912 established a tuberculosis dispensary at the City Hall, where surgical, pediatric, orthopedic, syphilis, neurological and tuberculosis clinics are held.

Corning, with its 5,655 families, is today a prosperous city, as evidenced by the 620 personal income tax returns filed there for 1928. It has seven public grade schools, three high schools, one junior high and three parochial schools, in which a total of about 4,600 pupils are enrolled. The strength of Corning's religious life is indicated by the city's three Baptist churches, one Christian Science, one Congregational, one Episcopal, one Hebrew, four Methodist, two Presbyterian, three Roman Catholic and three miscellaneous. The city's twenty-five manufacturing concerns turn out products valued at \$9,564,045 yearly.

The five financial institutions of Corning as shown by 1931 data have resources of \$14,425,784 and deposits of \$11,462,013. The city's school property is valued at \$1,000,000.

RIVERSIDE AND SOUTH CORNING.

Riverside, incorporated in 1922, lies west of Corning on the way to Painted Post. It has a population of 671, but in passing

from Corning to Painted Post it is hard to distinguish whether the community is a part of Corning or Painted Post or a separate corporation. Riverside has one small school, the students of higher grades going to the Painted Post High School. Affiliated with Painted Post in many ways, Riverside has both fire protection and water service from that village. Efforts have been made from time to time to have Riverside and South Corning annexed to Corning, but without avail, because of the lower taxes obtainable through remaining as separate villages.

South Corning lies to the southeast of Corning and is contiguous with the city. It was incorporated in 1920 and had a population of 714, as against 475 only fifteen years ago. The village has a comparatively new school building for grade pupils, but most of the high school students attend Corning Free Academy. Water and fire protection are supplied by Corning.

HORNELL.

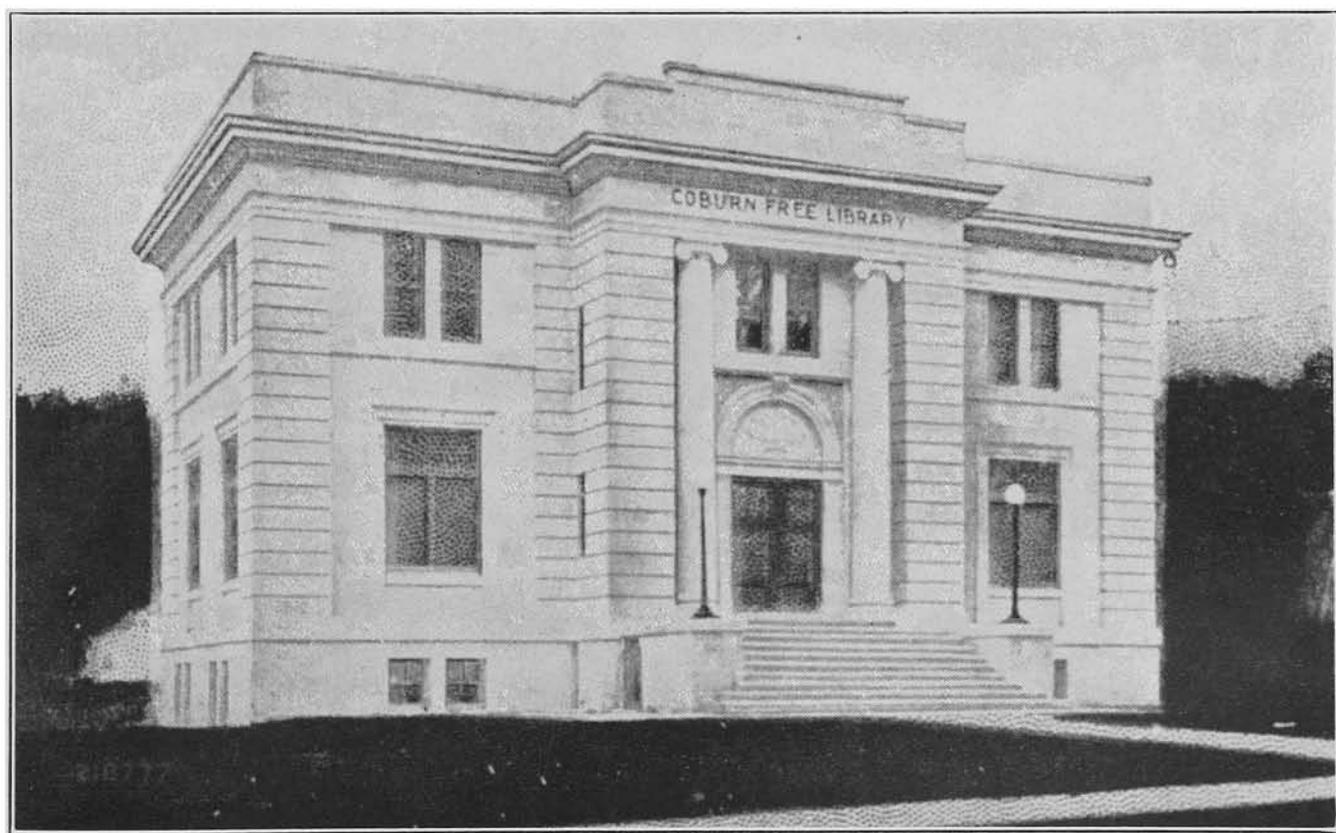
Hornell, great railroad city of 16,243 in the upper Canisteo Valley, is one of the few cities which in the past two decades has shown a constantly increasing population at each succeeding census. There have been no fluctuations downward. And from the days when it emerged from the forest, its growth has been largely due to railroads.

The period of Hornell's first rapid growth began with the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad. In 1841 the road's pile driver, a steam machine combining a pile driver, locomotive and sawmill, appeared at Hornell, then known as Hornellsville. It moved upon wheels, driving two piles at a time and sawing them off at a level as it passed. Running out of funds, the railroad company for a time suspended operations, but finally the road was completed and the first locomotive reached Hornell in September, 1850.

Progress of the place rapidly followed. November 19, 1851, the Hornellsville Tribune made its bow. The village was incorporated June 28, 1852, but it was not until 1888 that it was incorporated as a city. A branch road to Buffalo was opened in 1852, in a period when small fortunes were made in Hornells-



OWEGO FREE ACADEMY, OWEGO, N. Y.



COBURN FREE LIBRARY, OWEGO, N. Y.

ville in corner lots. Building boomed. There was not a vacant house in the community.

The first locomotive in Hornellsville was the Orange No. 4, built in Philadelphia. She was the first that ran to Attica and in fact the pioneer of the entire road. Engine No. 90 was the next, and the first to sound the steam whistle between Buffalo and Cleveland. She was taken from Boston to Piedmont on the Hudson on a schooner, then put on a scow and towed to Buffalo on the Erie Canal. There she was loaded on a ship and taken to Dunkirk on Lake Erie and ran the first train at that end of the road.

In 1851 Hornellsville had about 100 houses, two churches and two schools. Cobb's Hotel, corner of Main and Canisteo streets, was then the gathering place of travelers on the new road. Hundreds of inhabitants today owe their residence in Hornell to the presence of the Erie Railroad shops, which employ large numbers. The first Erie shop (or shed) was built in 1849 and enlarged the next year to accommodate three engines and machinery for their repair. It burned in 1856. Ground was broken for new shops and an engine house and the foundation laid in 1854, as the old shops were too small. The building was completed and dedicated by a grand ball September 4, 1856. Today there are many miles of switching tracks in Hornell and hundreds of cars pass through daily. The ancient shops have given place to new ones, covering several acres.

The first merchant in Hornellsville was Col. Ira Davenport, who came in 1815 with a single wagon load of goods, driving 300 miles from Harpersfield, Delaware County. He built with his own hands the first store, a frame structure 18 by 20 feet, a building later used as a kitchen for the old Black Horse Tavern. Davenport hauled his goods by team from Catskill, New York, and later opened stores in other places.

Andy L. Smith was the first tanner, coming in 1816. Dugald Cameron, son of the agent of the Pulteney Estate, settled in Hornellsville in 1814, and at one time was a justice of the peace. Judge George Hornell, from whom the community gets its name, made the first settlement in the town as early as 1793, purchasing 2,000

or 3,000 acres of land and erecting a grist and saw mill. At that time the nearest grist mill was at Elmira, sixty miles by later road but nearly 100 by the roads the pioneers were obliged to take. Journeys to that mill occupied weeks. For seventeen years Judge Hornell was the life of the settlement and the embodiment of its history.

Hornell was the town's first postmaster. Under his patronage the first school in the town was established about 1810, in a blockhouse outside the village. The first school inside the village came in 1813. In 1833 the district purchased land for a school on the point between Canisteo and Church streets for \$40 and the "Old Red Schoolhouse" was built at a cost of \$200. It was 22 by 28 feet in size. Many farmers' sons attending boarded in the village.

The first village library established in Western New York was provided by the Hornell Library Association, incorporated in 1868.

St. James Mercy Hospital was established in Hornell in 1890.

Bethesda Hospital was established and incorporated January 10, 1916.

Churches in the city date back a century. The First Presbyterian was organized July 10, 1832; Christ Episcopal Church, March 6, 1854; the First Baptist Church, October 17, 1852; St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, 1849. These are the oldest.

Hornell today is a city of 4,130 families, 87.5 per cent of whom are native whites, one half per cent negroes and 12 per cent foreign born. In 1928 there were 750 in Hornell who filed income tax returns and in 1929 the number increased to 780. The city has 3,600 school pupils who attend five public grade schools, one high school, one junior high school and one parochial school. The city has two Baptist churches, one Christian Science, one Episcopal, three Methodists, two Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic and five miscellaneous.

ADDISON.

The picturesque village of Addison, on the Canisteo River in the town of Addison, has a population of 1,528. Addison was

named for Joseph Addison, English author and was called Tuscarora by the earliest settlers. The first settler in the town was Samuel Rice in 1791. The first sawmill was built by George Goodhue about 1793 and Samuel Smith opened the first store. Stephen Rice, son of the first settler, was the first child born in the town.

William B. Jones kept one of the first inns on the north side of the Canisteo. Solomon Curtis laid out a portion of the village on the north side and William Wombough a part on the south side about 1832. In 1830 the price of wild land in this locality was \$1.50 per acre, but in two years it had raised to \$2. About this time the valley became the scene of active mercantile and lumbering operations. In 1830 John Loop, Shumway & Glover, Wilcox, Birdsall & Weatherby began at Addison as lumbermen and merchants. They continued until 1832 when John and Peter Loop, Caleb Weatherby and Read A. Williams formed a co-partnership and built a store in the lower part of the village on the north side.

The village was incorporated in January, 1854, and the charter was amended by special act of the Legislature approved April 12, 1873.

A post office was established at Addison as early as 1804 and in 1830 a mail was brought once a week on horseback from Painted Post.

Dr. Frederick R. Wagner settled in 1830 as Addison's first doctor. There was no lawyer in town then, except James Birdsall, who was engaged in mercantile business, but later distinguished lawyers went out of Addison, including Andrew G. Chatfield, later a justice of the United States Court in Minnesota and F. R. E. Cornell, late state attorney for Minnesota and Supreme Court judge.

The First Presbyterian Church of Addison was formed in September, 1832; first Episcopal services were held about 1847, leading to creation of the Church of the Redeemer; the Second Methodist Episcopal Church was organized September 3, 1835; the First Baptist Church May 6, 1869; St. Catharine's Roman Catholic Church in 1854.

In 1847 four acres of land was bought north of the village as an academy site and a building erected at a cost of \$3,600. The school continued until destroyed by fire in 1856. Subsequently a private academic school in a brick dwelling was opened until the organization of the Union Free Academy in 1868.

Indicative of the early enterprise of the community was the construction of a plank road over the eleven miles from Addison to Elkland, Pennsylvania, in 1851, at a cost of \$20,000, by a company of citizens. The south seven miles of the road was surrendered to the towns through which it passed in 1857 and the rest September 1, 1878.

ARKPORT.

The village of Arkport, incorporated as late as 1913, traces its history back as far as 1797, when Judge Hurlbut and his eldest son, John, then a boy of twelve, came from Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and made a small clearing, planted a piece of corn and built a small log house. Today Arkport has a population of 575. Judge Hurlbut had previously purchased over 900 acres in the valley from a land speculator at \$4.50 an acre and afterward had to pay for the same land a second time at the land office.

After erecting his home, he returned for his family, returning the same year. The party came up the river in flatboats, to a point a mile below Arkport, making their way the remaining distance through a forest of weeping elms. Hurlbut was the first surveyor in Hornellsville (Hornell) and was employed almost constantly by the land office in making surveys in Steuben, Livingston and Allegany counties.

A year after arrival he built a two story log double house and began keeping tavern. In 1800 he built and launched the first ark ever run on the Canisteo and took it to Baltimore with a load of wheat. This opened a new market for surplus grain, pork and beer of the district. The same year he built a sawmill and storehouse on the east bank. Here in winter the farmers of the Genesee Valley would bring their wheat, corn, butter, cheese and other products and store them pending the time they could be moved to Baltimore by water. Thousands of bushels of grain

were sent yearly from this port and some seasons as many as eleven arks were loaded and sent down to the Susquehanna. As early as 1804 Gen. William Wadsworth of Geneseo started from Arkport, with two boat loads of oxen and reached Baltimore.

Commerce here went on well until the building of the Erie Canal, when the tide of travel turned through that waterway. But the early days had given a name to the settlement—Arkport.

AVOCA.

Avoca, ideally situated in the valley of the Cohocton, is a village of 835 inhabitants. Its first settler was William Buchanan, whose life of early adventure is scarcely duplicated in the history of the region. When a boy of seven at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, William was captured by Indians and taken to Western Pennsylvania or Ohio, where he was adopted by the chief. His red foster-mother, however, disliked the fondness of the chief for the little paleface. So she contrived to send him away well provisioned and headed to white settlements on the Susquehanna. He spoke the Indian tongue better than English. At the age of twenty he shipped as a sailor and traveled to many lands. On his return, while the ship was anchored three miles from shore, his longing to be free of ship service and on land again prompted him to swim to shore in the dead of night. He went into the eastern counties of the state, married and brought his family to Avoca probably about 1794.

The first school was a log house erected in 1818, near where the present railroad bridge stands. George Cameron was employed to teach at \$8 a month, a price considered high in those days. There were only two teams of horses in the entire town by 1812, oxen being used chiefly for hauling. Indian lodges were still numerous in the town when the first settlers came. Avoca was incorporated in 1883.

BATH.

Cloistered between towering hills, Bath, county seat of Steuben County, is the American descendant of Bath, England. The significance of its name is revealed in an historic incident of

Revolutionary days. A few years after the war of independence, the Pulteney Company of England, whose holdings once occupied much of Central New York, sent Capt. Charles Williamson to America to act in the company's interest. In 1792 he arrived on the present site of Bath and was entranced by the sweeping valley and its green clad hills. It reminded him of Bath, England, the home of Sir William Pulteney of the company which sent him to America. The embryo city of the West he there established was forthwith named in honor of his patron's English home, according to some histories. McMaster's history of the county says the community was named from Lady Bath, only child and heiress of Sir William Pulteney.

As early as 1793 Bath's wide streets were laid out by Charles Cameron, who with his brother and thirty men came down the Cohocton River on a flat boat. Liberty Street, the principal business thoroughfare, is 100 feet wide, though planned at the time of Bath's founding. At the end of this street lies Pulteney Park, a miniature Boston Commons. From the first the settlement grew rapidly, soon boasting a population of 2,000, which has grown today to 4,002. The Captain, who had then become Colonel Williamson, had a race track constructed and a theater built. He gave much advertising to the district in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Bath to outsiders is today probably chiefly known because of the famous Soldiers' Home there located. A sketch of this institution is given in the chapter devoted to state institutions.

Two important Indian trails once crossed each other in the valley where now run the principal streets of Bath, and these being long known to a few hunters, "Cross Roads" was the original name of the community. Williamson commenced actual settlement in 1793, in which year fifteen families took up their abode at Bath, a sawmill was built and a grist mill started. The first clearing about Pulteney Park was made a year later. Houses were erected as fast as thirty or forty men could build them. Indicative of the speed demanded by Colonel Williamson, was the erection of one building 40 by 16 feet, within forty-eight hours, a feat advertised in eastern newspapers.

Bath became the city of promise. Pioneers from the South pushed their canoes and barges up the rivers and men from the East toiled wearily through the forest with their oxen and sledges. Even planters in Virginia were attracted to Bath. Williamson staged great horse races on his mile course. Though there were but a few hundred scattered cabins from Niagara to the Mohawk, sportsmen from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore gathered at Bath. As many as 2,000, including high bloods from Virginia, Maryland, Canada and Long Island, were there.

Then came the log theater at the corner of Steuben and Morris streets with a company of players from Philadelphia as an added advertisement. At one time the pretentious little city feared an invasion from the British in Canada, because of misunderstandings about land Williamson held at Sodus, Wayne County, on Lake Ontario. Williamson was given a colonel's commission by the Government, sent an express to Albany for 1,000 stand of arms, several pieces of cannon and munition supplies. Blockhouses and palisades were ordered thrown up and twenty-four hour watches kept. But the scare subsided. The village was then but a year old.

Bath for years before the construction of the Erie Canal was the liveliest place in the region. Being at the head of navigation of the Cohocton River and in direct water communication with Philadelphia and Baltimore, its founder envisioned it as the coming metropolis of the interior. But the Erie revolutionized the state's avenues of transportation and the dream faded. The outlet for the Genesee country was not by way of the Susquehanna.

In 1804 the village contained three streets—Liberty, running north from Pulteney Square, and Morris and Steuben, running east and west. There were but twenty-five buildings in the community. The village was first incorporated May 6, 1836. An act establishing a new charter was passed June 20, 1851.

The first school in the village, a small frame structure facing Pulteney Park from the west side just in front of the old log jail, was built about 1800. The next school was in a small building on the east side of the square. In 1812 citizens erected the

Academy on Steuben Street, but the school burned in 1824 and the "Red Schoolhouse" erected the following year to be used until 1848 as a school. It burned in 1849. A union school was formed in 1846 and a new school opened in the fall of 1848. It was a three story brick structure known as the Haverling Union School. It burned in 1865. Again a new school was erected. On June 10, 1868, it was voted to establish a union free school and the Haverling Union Free School was opened September 7, 1868.

The Bath Hospital was established in 1915. The Steuben County Tuberculosis Hospital, also known as Pleasant Valley Sanatorium, was opened in 1917.

Admirable highways serve the community, which is also on the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroads. Latest products of Bath manufacturers include ladders, knitted goods, milking machines, piston rings, awnings, etc.

Two live weeklies serve the village—the Steuben Courier, established in 1843, and the Steuben Farmers Advocate, which dates back to 1815.

Churches of Bath include the Centenary M. E., First Church of Christ, Scientist; First Baptist, First Presbyterian, Free Gospel Mission, St. Mary's Roman Catholic and St. Thomas Episcopal.

CANISTEO.

In the Canisteco Valley, where the earliest settlements in Steuben County were made, lies Canisteco Village, incorporated in 1873 and containing today 2,548 inhabitants. Where the community now stands there was once a Delaware Indian town, known in Colonial times as Kanestio Castle. It comprised some sixty hewn log houses, with stone chimneys. It was the castle of At-weet-se-ra, the "Delaware King" who in 1765, before the Sullivan campaign and the year after destruction of the place by Montour and Brandt, made a treaty with Sir William Johnson at Johnson Hall on the Mohawk.

Sir William had sent an expedition under Captain Montour, in the summer of 1764 and destroyed the Indian town because its inhabitants declined to give up two murderers who had killed two German traders somewhere in the country of the Senecas.

The inhabitants of the Indian village were a mixed set of Indians, of different tribes, fugitive slaves and deserters from the British army. At the time the village was razed, the Indians had a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

The broad, fertile valley attracted the first settlers in 1788. Col. Arthur Erwin drew Lot No. 1, where the village stands, but he exchanged lots with Solomon Bennett, who was the first settler, opened the first store and kept the first hotel. Bennett built a log house at the Corners which soon came to be called Bennettsburg. He also erected a mill a quarter of a mile east on Bennett's Creek.

The Erie Railroad, opened through the Canisteo Valley in 1850, gave the village a station on its through line between New York and Dunkirk and superseded river navigation as a means of transportation. But real community growth did not start until 1868 when the boot and shoe factory of L. Allison opened as the first real manufacturing establishment in the place.

Various planing mills, a sash, door and blind factory, a chair factory and another shoe factory and other industrial plants followed. With a population of only 342 in 1868, the place grew in the following ten years to about 2,000 inhabitants and the output of its factories totaled a million dollars a year.

The Canisteo Academy was chartered March 16, 1868, and a three story brick building to house it was completed in 1871 at a cost of \$17,500.

COHOCTON.

Cohocton Village, incorporated in 1891 and with a present population of 838, lies in a picturesque setting in Cohocton Valley. It is the center of a rich farming area, the principal produce being poultry products, potatoes, grain, hogs, sheep and thoroughbred cattle. It is served by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Rochester division of the Erie.

HAMMONDSPORT.

To the world of aeronautics, Hammondsport, village of 1,063 population at the head of Lake Keuka, is known as the "Cradle

of American Aviation," because the community and environs formed a laboratory for Glenn H. Curtiss in his development of aviation. Hammondsport's world prominence because of this one aspect of its history is sketched in the chapter of this volume devoted to aviation. The community is in the heart of the grape belt, its famous wine cellars and grape culture being discussed in another separate chapter.

The importance of Lake Keuka for navigation early attracted attention to Hammondsport. In those days the place was known as Pleasant Valley or Cold Spring, because of the icy spring which pours forth its waters in the village park along the lake. The name Hammondsport was given the place in honor of Lazerus Hammond, who in 1810 came from Dansville to settle. The original settler was Capt. John Sheathar, who came in 1796. His land was later acquired by Mr. Hammond who laid out a portion of his farm into streets and lots and gave the public square to the village. William Hastings was the first merchant, erecting a store in 1825: That year Ira G. Smith from Prattsburgh built a store and other buildings went up around the square.

While inland villages of Steuben County were hampered by building of the Erie Canal which diverted traffic northward, Hammondsport gained by it, as a village on the lake. The Pulteney estate agent, taking wheat and produce in payment for lands, made Hammondsport the shipping point by barges on the lake to Penn Yan, whence the produce was hauled by teams to Dresden on Seneca Lake and so reloaded there for canal shipment. In 1831 the Crooked (Keuka) Lake Canal was completed, linking Keuka and Seneca Lakes. The story of the canal is given in the chapter devoted to waterways. This gave impetus to building warehouses and stores in Hammondsport, which became the shipping center for Allegany, and parts of Livingston, Chemung, Steuben and Tioga (Pennsylvania) counties. But the Genesee Valley Canal cut off part of this tributary territory and when the Erie Railroad came through in 1850 and the Corning and Rochester branch two years later, lake shipping diminished. A daily line of steamboats plied between Hammondsport and Penn Yan until a half century ago.

Gen. George McClure erected the first store-house in Hammondsport and built the schooner Sally, the first vessel on Lake Keuka in 1803 to carry wheat from Penn Yan to his Hammondsport storehouse. In 1832 he erected a saw and plaster mill.

The first schoolhouse in the village was built in 1827 on the site of St. James (Episcopal) Church. A large stone building was erected for an academy in 1858. The village was first incorporated June 16, 1856, when it had 530 inhabitants. At a special election January 24, 1871, the village voted to reincorporate, under the general law of April 20, 1870.

The religious life of the community dates back more than a century to its early church beginnings. The Hammondsport Presbyterian Church was organized September 14, 1831, and St. James Episcopal June 15, 1829. Lazarus Hammond, for whom the town was named, gave the lot upon which the Presbyterians built their first church.

The village is noted for its scenic setting. Hammondsport Glen is a great cleft in the mountain and a reservoir of perpetual coolness. The distance from the level land above to the foot of the lowest waterfall is about one-half mile. The cascades in that distance number fifteen. The fall from the table land to the entrance of the glen is 400 feet. The entrance to the ravine is shadowy and spacious. The cathedral portion of the glen is formed by the sudden widening of the gorge, and is grand beyond description.

PAINTED POST.

Where the thriving village of Painted Post, with its 2,320 inhabitants, now stands there was once the solitary cabin of William Harris, a Pennsylvania fur trader who was the first white settler in all Steuben County. In 1786 he put up his cabin and a trading post near the north end of the bridge which spans the Cohocton in Painted Post. While on a visit to Pennsylvania in the winter of 1787, his place burned, but he rebuilt it and by 1889, when Phelps & Gorham sent out surveyors to survey the county, they made their headquarters at Harris' place.

The same year Col. Arthur Erwin from Pennsylvania came to Painted Post with a drove of cattle, which he was driving to Canandaigua. While resting the animals, he employed an Indian guide to show him the Steuben territory. So intrigued was he with the locality that on arrival in Canandaigua, headquarters for the Phelps & Gorham Land Company, he offered the cattle and future payments in gold for the land embraced in the town of Erwin, in which Painted Post is located. In the deed to this township the name "Painted Post" appears for the first time in a record or legal document.

The cognomen, "Painted Post," grew out of the erection by the Indians of a monument to the memory of the Seneca chief, Captain Montour, who died in 1779 of wounds received at the battle of Freeling's Fort.

"His comrades buried him by the riverside and planted above his grave a post on which were painted various symbols and rude devices. This monument was known throughout the Genesee forests as the Painted Post. It was a landmark well known to all the Six Nations and was often visited by their braves and chieftains."

This account of the origin of the painted post was given to Benjamin Patterson, a hunter, by a man named Taggart, who was carried a prisoner to Fort Niagara, and was a witness of the burial of Captain Montour or at least was in the encampment at the mouth of the Tioga at the time of his death.

Colonel Harper, a Revolutionary officer, claimed that the painted post was erected over the grave of a chief, who was wounded at the battle of the Hog Back and brought in a canoe to the head of the Chemung where he died. It was well understood by early settlers that this monument was erected in memory of some distinguished warrior, wounded in a border battle of the Revolution, and who afterward died at this place. The post stood for many years after settlement of the county and the story goes that it rotted down and was preserved in the barroom of a tavern until about 1810, when it mysteriously vanished. That the locality of the post was a favorite haunt of the Indian is

indicated by the numerous relics and skeletons that have there been unearthed.

The village plan was laid out in 1833 by Capt. Samuel Erwin and incorporation was effected in 1893. The first frame house on the village site was built in 1822 by Francis Erwin and remained until burned April 29, 1872. The place was used for a hotel. Erwin also built the first frame store on the northwest corner of Water and Hamilton streets opposite the hotel.

PRATTSBURG.

The settlement of Prattsburg, a village of 583 inhabitants and one of the most historic in the county, follows closely upon the settlement of Bath and seems a direct result of that movement. The village was incorporated in 1877.

William Root of Albany and Capt. Joel Pratt of Spencertown, Columbia County, New York, purchased township No. 6, third range of Robert Troup who had succeeded Williamson as agent of the Pulteney estate. Root's purpose for the deal was speculation, but Capt. Pratt desired to settle and found a religious society of the Congregational order. Because of this difference of motive, Mr. Pratt soon acquired Root's interest in the venture.

In 1799 Captain Pratt came to this region on horseback to make plans for his home. He selected a site on Urbana Hill, five miles southeast of Prattsburg and in 1800 he cleared 110 acres and planted it to wheat. This wheat was harvested and in the spring of 1802 was conveyed by ark to Baltimore and sold for \$8,000. It was not until 1805 that Captain Pratt brought his family within the present bounds of Prattsburg, but his nephew, Jarad Pratt, settled on what is known as the Luther Wheeler farm in 1800 and was therefore the first white settler within the town of Prattsburg. The second was a hunter, Daniel Buel; the third was Rev. John Niles, who came from Clinton (Hamilton College) in 1803. In 1805 Captain Pratt built a log house on the farm now owned by William B. Pratt. He built a frame house for himself and family in 1817 and it has remained in the family to the present time and has housed four generations of Pratts.

The Sabbath following the arrival of Rev. John Niles a religious service was held at the home of Jarad Pratt. On June 26, 1804, the "Prattsburg Religious Society" was organized by Timothy Field of Canandaigua and from this the name Prattsburg came to be applied to the town.

A number of the leading men in the settlement were Yale graduates. So it came about that the religious and educational aspirations of the people were the distinguishing characteristics of the little settlement. As early as 1822, a public meeting was called to consider the possibility of establishing a school for higher education.

During the following year, the people voluntarily pledged themselves to give \$2,000 toward building an academy and between \$3,000 and \$4,000 towards the support of the school. The school was opened early in 1824 with William Beardsley as principal. We are told the first recitation was in Greek. It was the only school of its kind in this section and drew students from all surrounding towns and counties. Many who were educated at Franklin Academy and Collegiate Institute in the early days became distinguished in work for state or nation, or were the leading citizens in the communities where they resided. The influence of the school extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Dr. J. L. Manning, pastor of the Old South Church of Boston, was educated here; Rev. Henry Harmon Spalding and Narcissa Prentiss, wife of Dr. Marcus Whitman, all pioneer missionaries to the Great Northwest were among its early students.

For a long time the only painted house between Bath and Geneva was the home of J. C. Higby, located on the side of Mrs. W. H. Hoag's home. It was given the distinguishing title of "Lily of the Valley."

In 1822, the Baptists after holding meeting in the district schoolhouse, built a log meeting house on West Hill, on land donated by the Pulteney estate. The Methodists built the Old Chapel in 1830. In 1828 the Presbyterians built a beautiful new church of Colonial type on land given by Judge Porter just East of the Academy. Both buildings continued to serve the people until February 28, 1923, when both church and school burned to

the ground in one of the most spectacular fires that ever visited Prattsburg. Within two years they were replaced by the modern brick buildings standing on the site today.

The Prattsburg News, a weekly newspaper established in 1871 by Paul C. Howe, assisted by his eldest son, W. L. Howe. The Kanona-Prattsburg Railway built in 1889.

SAVONA.

Savona, a village of 543 on the Cohocton River in the town of Bath, was originally known as Mud Creek. The first settlers were Thomas Corbit, who came from Pennsylvania with Colonel Williamson in 1793; John Doleson, who arrived from the Chemung in 1794, Henry Bush and Henry McElwee. A post office was established about 1823.

The Methodist Church of Savona was built in 1843, previous to which time services had been held in a schoolhouse. At first the Baptists held services with the Methodists but in 1856 built their own church.

The community is served by the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Savona was incorporated as a village in 1883.

WAYLAND.

The Village of Wayland, in the northeastern part of the town of the same name, is a thriving village of 1,814 population; was settled by Capt. Thomas Bowles, a Mr. Bowen and John Hume, in 1808. A Mr. Hicks came in 1810 and Thomas Begole in 1814. The first sawmill was built by Benjamin Perkins; the first grist mill by Dugald Cameron and Abijah Fowler in 1816. Samuel Taggart kept the first inn in 1827 and James L. Monier the first store in 1830. The first school was taught by Thomas Wilbur in 1811.

The Wayland Village postoffice was established in 1852 and the village was incorporated in April, 1877, with H. S. Rosenkrans as first president.

WOODHULL.

Woodhull Village, of 290 inhabitants, is in the town of the same name in southern Steuben County, Tuscarora Creek flowing through the community. It was incorporated in 1899.

The first settlement in the town was made in 1805 by Stephen Dolson, Daniel Johnson, Patrick Breakhill, Bethuel Tubbs and Samuel B. Rice. Caleb Smith came in 1808. The first birth was that of Polly Smith, the first marriage that of Levi Rice and Cynthia Tubbs and the first death that of Benjamin Tubbs. Caleb Smith built the first gristmill in 1805; Ichabod S. Leach kept the first inn and Joseph Tubbs the first store. The first school was taught by Abner Thomas.

The Woodhull Academy and Union School was erected in 1868 by public subscription. Hamilton Marlett donated ground for the building. The Presbyterian Church of Woodhull was organized October 15, 1831; a Free Baptist Church society about 1834 and the First Baptist Church November 20, 1835.

CHAPTER XXXIV

TIOGA COUNTY.

COUNTY CREATED—ORIGINAL AREA—EARLY SUBDIVISIONS—FIRST SETTLERS—
TOWNS — OWEGO — CANDOR — NEWARK VALLEY — NICHOLS — SPENCER —
WAVERLY.

Tioga County was created February 16, 1791, from Montgomery, as the state's twentieth county. With an area of 520 square miles, its land area of 332,800 acres has 2,273 farms embracing 262,396 acres. Farm lands and buildings are valued at \$10,332,081 and 78.8 per cent of the area is devoted to agriculture. The population is 25,470, about three fifths of which is rural.

There are twenty-nine industrial plants in the county, employing 909 people with an annual payroll of \$873,360, according to the 1929 statistics of the Federal Government. Tioga plants pay \$4,898,131 a year for materials, fuel and purchased power and the output of the industries is valued at \$7,753,968.

In the county are 1,075 miles of highway, 149 of which are on the state system. There are also 7,563 automobiles in the county.

Though Tioga County has no city, it claims six incorporated villages: Candor, Newark Valley, Nichols, Owego, Spencer and Waverly. Owego is the county seat.

Tioga's nine towns are Barton, 7,221; Berkshire, 770; Candor, 2,564; Newark Valley, 1,843; Nichols, 1,407; Owego, 7,793; Richford, 805; Spencer, 1,480; Tioga, 1,587.

Tioga has one assembly district, it is in the Thirty-seventh Congressional District, the Sixth Judicial District and the Forty-first Senatorial District.

Tioga, as an early county, was subsequently divided, portions going to four other counties. A part of Chenango was taken off in 1798; Broome in 1806; a part of Tompkins in 1822 and Chemung in 1836. The county seat, though it is now in Owego, had various locations in earlier days.

By the organic act of 1791, Tioga was formed a half shire county. It provided that the courts should be held alternately at Chenango in the town of Union and at Newtown Point, in the town of Chemung, the former now Binghamton, Broome County, and the latter Elmira, Chemung County. The half shire was abolished under the organization of Broome County in 1806. On February 17, 1810, commissioners were appointed to locate the courthouse site and others to superintend the erection of a building, and in 1811-12 the county seat was removed from Elmira to Spencer Village.

On June 8, 1812, the county was divided into two jury districts and the courts were held at Elmira and Spencer. The East Jury District embraced the towns of Tioga, Spencer, Danby, Caroline, Candor, Berkshire and Owego; and the west, the towns of Cayuta, Catharines, Chemung and Elmira. The courthouse at Spencer was burned in 1821 and by an act a year later the half shire of the county was re-established, and Owego and Elmira became the half shire towns. Upon the organization of Chemung County in 1836, Elmira became the county seat, and Owego the county seat of Tioga.

The first settlements in Tioga County were made upon the Susquehanna intervale, soon after the Revolution, by emigrants from Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. These settlers originally came from Connecticut and Massachusetts and left Wyoming in consequence of troubles with the Indians and with the land titles. They located in Tioga before the Indian title to the land was extinguished. The greater part of Tioga County as it stands today was located in the Boston Ten Towns. The title of this tract, comprising 230,400 acres between Chenango River and Owego Creek, was vested in the State of Massachusetts in 1786. In 1787 it was sold to a company of sixty persons, mostly residents of that state. The greater part of the proprietors immediately

took possession of these lands and thus it happened that the county was filled up with a New England population, while the fertile fields farther west and north were yet an unbroken wilderness.

The town of Barton was formed from Tioga March 23, 1824; Berkshire was formed from Tioga February 12, 1808. Newark was taken off in 1823 and Richford in 1831.

Candor was erected from Spencer, February 22, 1811; Newark Valley was created from Berkshire as Westville, April 12, 1823, and its name changed March 24, 1824; Nichols was formed from Tioga March 23, 1824.

The Town of Owego was organized February 16, 1791, and Spencer was taken off in 1806. Richford was formed from Berkshire as Arlington April 18, 1831, and its name changed April 9, 1832.

Spencer was formed from Owego February 28, 1806. Candor, Caroline, Danby and Newfield (the last three now in Tompkins County) were taken off February 22, 1811, and Cayuta March 20, 1824.

Tioga was formed from Union (Broome County) March 14, 1800. Berkshire was taken off in 1808, a part of Union in 1810 and Barton and Nichols in 1824.

The first permanent settlement in Tioga County was made by Amos Draper in 1785 on the site of Owego. Settlements were subsequently made in the several towns as follows: Tioga and Nichols, 1787; Barton, Berkshire and Newark Valley, 1791; Candor, 1793; Spencer, 1794; Richford, 1809.

First farming operations begun in the county were those of James McMasters and his bound boy, William Taylor, in Owego in 1785. That season they cleared some ten to fifteen acres and planted it to corn and raised the crop. Indians watched and cared for its growth and for their labor received a share in the harvesting.

The first school opened in Tioga County was in Newark Valley in 1796-97, in the bark covered shanty of Elisha Wilson a portion of the time and in Josiah Ball's shoe shop the rest of the time. Log school houses were built previous to 1800 in several